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COURT POSTPONES RELEASE OF ELECTORAL RESULTS

FY260302 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 79 FY

[Text] The National Electoral Court today announced the postponement of all hearings to release official vote count results until tomorrow, 26 July. Thus far, the court has only released official results for three departments: Oruro, Pando and Santa Cruz. It still has to release the results for the departments of La Paz, Potosi, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Tarija and Beni.

Court sources have reported that the court staff today studied the Chuquisaca Department report and that the appropriate resolution will be released tomorrow. As is known, delegates of some political parties walked out of the court hearings yesterday, but this will in no way affect the court's activities, since it has the legal powers necessary to continue its sessions, which are of a political and public nature.

UDP Seeks Meeting With Military Leaders

FY261227 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jul 79 FY

[Excerpt] The Popular and Democratic Unity Front [UDP] today asked for an urgent meeting with the president of the republic and with the country's military commanders, in a note presented this afternoon to the president of the republic, who is also commander in chief of the armed forces.

National UDP leader Oscar Eid Franco announced the decision in the following terms: [Begin Franco recording] The UDP has been sparing no effort or initiative to bring the democratization process to a normal outcome. In this regard, after proposing a national democratic accord, the UDP deemed it necessary for the high military leadership to have an in-depth knowledge of its position. Therefore, we asked the commander in chief of the armed forces for a meeting with the high military command so that the UDP leadership could brief them on our position to dispel rumors and to jointly seek the best solution to the situation the country is experiencing today. [end recording]

UDP Will Respect Congress' Choice

FY260252 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 79 FY

[Text] The Popular and Democratic Unity Front [UDP] led by Hernan Siles Zuazo will respect both the National Congress decision and the Constitution, stated Abel Ayoroa Argandona, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] and of the UDP. He noted, however, that this does not mean that UDP will renounce its rights, which stem from the popular vote.

[Begin Ayoroa recording] Of course, I believe that in taking part in a constitutional election, the UDP should naturally respect the Constitution. Let us not forget, however, that apart from Article 90, we may note that Article 2 of the Constitution states that the country's sovereignty lies in the people's will, which was expressed in the 1 July election. [end recording]

He pointed out that the National Electoral Court has been making maneuvers to enable those defeated in the 1 July election to win. He made it clear that the withdrawal of UDP delegates from the court hearings is not final. He also stated that the UDP will mobilize its grassroots in due time to defend the people's will.

[Bégin Ayoroa recording] I believe, and the UDP shares this belief, that the armed forces will in no way breach their promise to turn the government over to the winner of the election. If the National Congress decides to appoint Hernan Siles Zuazo, the winner of the election, as president, I believe the armed forces will turn the government over to him. [end recording]

Court Seen Yielding to UDP Pressure

PY260349 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Walter Guevara Arze, the senatorial candidate for Cochabamba Department of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] alliance, today charged that because the National Electoral Court is being somewhat intimidated by the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], it has not been effectively fulfilling its mission. At a press conference held today, Guevara Arze said the court had rejected some observations made by the MNR alliance concerning voting in Cochabamba Department.

[Begin Guevara Aze recording] In the first place, we are convinced that the MNR alliance won the election in Cochabamba. Had this not been the case, did we not have this deep conviction, neither the MNR alliance nor I would be fighting the case of Cochabamba so tenaciously; we wouldn't be presenting these claims. Secondly, Cochabamba is the second largest city from the electoral viewpoint and the second department in the country in terms of population. Thirdly, we have the impression that the court is being intimidated by the UDP which, as you must have read in today's newspapers, has forced the court to face the following dilemma: either it passes a favorable decision--favorable to the UDP--on Cochabamba, and does so immediately, or the UDP will withdraw from the court. The case of Cochabamba Department does not merely involve determining which party obtained more votes; it is more than that. It is really a unique, peculiar problem whose solution will have far-reaching significance for this process. In general, there are two aspects to the Cochabamba problem: the first of these is the error committed by the Cochabamba departmental court in not including on the official list those votes which had been questioned--I want to make it clear that this was the only court in the country which committed this error. This is why I said the Cochabamba problem is unique, peculiar, because none of the other nine departmental electoral courts committed this error.

Post-Election 'Agreement' Sought

PY270036 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1753 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Jul (LATIN)--The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], a leftist alliance, today asked the military government and the senior army commanders to call a meeting of all political parties to seek a national democratic agreement as a solution for the critical post-electoral situation.

Official sources reported that the initiative, which would dispel threats to the culmination of the democratic process, is being studied by the military junta. Spokesmen for the alliance, which supported Hernan Siles Zuazo--the likely winner of a relative majority of votes in the 1 July elections--told LATIN today that the proposed meeting should abate the serious danger threatening Bolivia's democratic future. Through the leaders of the alliance which backs him, Siles Zuazo submitted to President Gen David Padilla a note stressing the need to maintain the character and insure the culmination of the process.

The leftist presidential candidate told the nation's president that he was confident that the proposed agreement would make a rapprochement possible between the armed forces and the people and the restoration of democracy in the country. He then added that underhanded political maneuvering and maliciously created obstacles may hinder the culmination of a process which is going through a critical time.

Chuquisaca, Cochabamba Official Counts

FY270327 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Jul 79 FY

[Text] The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] alliance won in Chuquisaca Department, while the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] won in Cochabamba Department, according to vote count reports released by the National Electoral Court.

This afternoon the court released its resolutions concerning the electoral results of Chuquisaca and Cochabamba departments, which had presented (?many problems). Nine voting lists were voided in Chuquisaca Department in view of several observations and irregularities.

The official final vote count for Chuquisaca Department is as follows:

MNR	34,609 ballots
UDP	34,575 ballots
National Democratic Alliance [ADN]	10,032 ballots

Based on these results, the distribution of senators and deputies in Chuquisaca Department will be as follows:

MNR	two senators, five deputies
UDP	one senator, five deputies
ADN	one deputy
Socialist Party-1 [PS-1]	one deputy

The UDP finally won in Cochabamba Department. More than 80 voting lists were voided by the National Electoral Court after all the questioned lists had been reviewed, since 135 ballot boxes were originally questioned at the departmental electoral court.

The following is the final official vote count for Cochabamba Department:

UDP	67,634 ballots
MNR	64,640 ballots
ADN	42,983 ballots

Therefore, the distribution of senators and deputies in Cochabamba Department will be as follows:

UDP	two senators, five deputies
MNR	one senator, five deputies
ADN	three deputies
PS-1	two deputies
Bolivian Unity Party	one deputy
Popular Alliance for National Integration	one deputy

The public hearing in which the court released these results was attended only by MNR delegates.

GREATER USE OF COAL PROPOSED AT CNDE MEETING

PY261439 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] A way out for our energy problem would be motivating the production and use of coal. (Carlos Rodrigues) now reports from Brasilia on the subject.

[Rodrigues)--Begin relayed report] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals yesterday established the goals for the use and production of national coal for the next 5 years. Between now and 1985, Brazil must produce (730) million tons of coal, which represents 170,000 barrels of petroleum daily. This measure has been taken during the meeting of the minister with a labor group which is studying the use of coal. Increasing imports [of coal] was the solution found yesterday by the government to the country's aggravated economic situation. The decision was made at the meeting of the National Economic Development Council [CNDE] which had made an assessment of the Brazilian economy. [end relayed report]

UK May Cooperate in Coal Program

PY260336 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jul 79 p 20 PY

[Excerpt] According to a report made yesterday by the chairman of the National Executive Group for Coal [Grupo Executivo do Carvao Nacional--GECAN], Carlos do Carmo Campos, the United Kingdom is disposed toward participating, with financing of \$300 million, in the implementation of the National Coal Program [PROCARVAO] through 1985. The program anticipates the substitution of coal for at least 15 million tons of oil. The proposal was submitted by a group of UK experts, among them experts from the National Coal Board, the state enterprise in this sector.

Campos remarked that UK participation could be implemented through the creation of a joint venture between Brazilian and UK enterprises, with a majority of Brazilian capital. He believes that UK participation in PROCARVAO, although small at first sight, reflects the interest which other countries have already demonstrated in collaborating with the Brazilian Government. In addition the United Kingdom, Poland and Germany have already shown interest in improving the technology for exploiting coal.

PAPER VIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO VENEZUELA

PY261246 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jul 79 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Visit and the Provocation"]

[Excerpts] The visit to Venezuela which Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro begins today has a significance beyond the expected agreement to increase Venezuelan oil supply to Brazil. While the search for alternative supply sources has no small economic and political importance in this time of international energy crisis, to the extent that it could make Brazil less dependent on political instabilities in the Middle East, one should not fail to note the fact that the Brazilian foreign minister's trip signals the end of our political and diplomatic isolation from the hemisphere's northern region--a process which was initiated during Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira's tenure and which was marked both by the signing of the Amazon pact and the visit of President Carlos Andres Perez to President Ernesto Geisel.

To the traditional adversaries of Brazil in Latin America, especially in Argentina, the political importance of Foreign Minister Guerreiro's trip to Caracas did not go unnoticed. This explains the criticism heard in recent days about Brazil's diplomatic moves, attaching "hegemonic" and "imperialist" intentions to the rapprochement between the two countries which, for varied reasons, today have key roles in international relations in the southern hemisphere. There is nothing new about such criticism and the behavior of Itamaraty has done nothing to provoke accusations that Brazil had broken off a tradition which dates back from Rio Branco (not to go further back) and which was more recently confirmed by the Castello Branco government, a tradition in which Latin America has been the priority area of our diplomatic actions. Although the arguments wielded by those who view Brazil's growth with unfounded fear are not new, Itamaraty should neither underestimate nor overestimate them. The truth is that, even if we carry out a policy of rapprochement with Venezuela and the other Andean countries, our greatest interests still will lie in the River Plate basin for a long time, and at least until 1983 they will mainly hinge on the Itaipu problem.

Foreign Minister Guerreiro is fully aware that the vital area for our interests lies in the south and southwest, not the north, of the continent. Proof of his awareness is the lecture Guerreiro gave on 13 July at the Superior War College [ESG], stressing the point that Argentina is one of our most important partners and that therefore the dialog over Itaipu had to be stepped up to arrive at a solution of compromise capable of satisfying all parties involved. Brazil's public recognition of Argentina's importance for our foreign trade and our international relations (as Guerreiro stressed in his lecture at the ESG) is not sufficient, however, to dampen the aggressivity of Argentine nationalism which views the rapprochement between Brazil and Venezuela as an attempt to upru the continent's geopolitical balance.

COST OF ANGRA 2 NUCLEAR PLANT RISING

FY260241 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jul 79 p 15 FY

[Text] Licio Seabra, president of Furnas Electric Company, estimates that the cost of the Angra 2 nuclear plant will increase by \$55 million because of the need to reinforce the foundation piles for the reactor building. The National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] found that the original foundations, whose construction has been completed, were inadequate.

Total investment in this plant is about \$2.3 billion. Of the additional \$55 million, only \$5 million will go to pay for the work of reinforcing the foundations, while \$50 million will pay for financing service necessitated by the 1-year delay in the plant construction timetable.

According to Seabra, the contracts for purchasing equipment from FRG and Brazilian suppliers will have to be renegotiated so that the equipment supply timetable can be adjusted to the construction timetable. However, no estimate of the added renegotiation cost has been made yet because renegotiation talks between Furnas and the suppliers have not been held. The Furnas president said: "It is possible that the FRG suppliers might also be running behind and, if that is the case, not all contracts will need to be renegotiated."

Seabra announced that the pressurizer for the Angra 3 nuclear plant, which had originally been contracted for with FRG suppliers, will now be manufactured by NUCLEP [Nuclebras Heavy Equipment, Inc] in Brazil. He explained that, in view of the delay in the timetables of Angra 2 and Angra 3 (in fact this latter plant is just tentatively programmed for 1987), NUCLEP will have enough time to manufacture that pressurizer here. NUCLEBRAS, therefore, has asked the KWU [Kraft Werk Union] to transfer the contract for the pressurizer to NUCLEP. The Furnas Electric Company has already accepted this idea, and it is only waiting to receive a proposal from NUCLEP.

PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

FY270306 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jul 79 p 34 FY

[Excerpts] Brazil should be able to reverse the trend of its foreign debt by the end of the 1980's by raising its international savings above its investment needs, so as to have a surplus of resources which can be added to export revenues and direct foreign investments, and by maintaining this sum of resources 4 or 5 percent above the drain represented by profit remittances and interest on foreign debts. Planning Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen states this in a document he presented to the Economic Development Council [CDE] which met yesterday.

The document presented by Minister Simonsen says that the foreign trade policy over the next decade should be directed toward attaining the following objectives: to check the growth of the liquid debt-exports ratio in the first phase; to consolidate the decreasing trend of the liquid debt-exports ratio in a second phase; to move from a resources gap--the difference between internal savings and investment needs--to a resources surplus in a third phase, thus putting the country in a stage in which the foreign debt trend will begin to reverse; to accumulate enough of a resource surplus so that the liquid foreign debt can start to decline in real values in a fourth phase; and, throughout all this period, to maintain low vulnerability coefficients.

Simonsen sets down four conditions for attaining those objectives: 1) that the average growth rate of exports be significantly above the rate of imports growth and the average rate of interest paid abroad. In the present situation, according to the minister, when the average rate of interest paid abroad is close to 10 percent, it would be desirable that imports grow at about 12 percent and exports at 15 percent; 2) that foreign exchange reserves be maintained at an appropriate level taking into account the servicing of the foreign debt; 3) that the current policy of contracting foreign loans with long amortization periods be maintained; and 4) that the economic and institutional conditions be kept sufficiently attractive for the entry of direct investments.

After the CDE meeting, the minister said that his proposals are somewhat obvious. He then added: "But the obvious does not always succeed." To insure success for his proposals, the minister said that measures will be continuously adapted to each specific case. Minister Simonsen then noted that "the document gives only the guidelines of an economic policy adjustable to circumstances, and these guidelines will be included in the third National Development Plan [PND], which is being prepared." He then added that, among the measures to reduce imports which will have to be adopted, mechanisms such as the requirement of prior deposits for imports will not be used. Simonsen then explained that "in the future, we will basically use monetary and fiscal instruments, and this justifies the transfer of the National Foreign Trade Council [CONCEX] from the Industry and Commerce Ministry to the Finance Ministry to achieve a degree of coordination which will be unique among the government agencies making up the export apparatus."

TRADE WITH LAFTA COUNTRIES SHOWS DEFICIT

FY261741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1112 GMT 26 Jul 79 FY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Jul (AFP)--Brazilian trade with the other 10 member countries of LAFTA for the first quarter of this year shows a deficit of \$5.79 million, according to information released here today.

According to the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brasil (CACEX), \$650,253,000 worth of merchandise was exported to LAFTA countries for this period while imports amounted to \$656,043,000.

The following is a breakdown of the trade per countries:

	Exports	Imports
Argentina	\$162,739,000	\$291,141,000
Bolivia	\$ 19,340,000	\$ 29,149,000
Chile	\$107,635,000	\$ 94,672,000
Colombia	\$ 62,027,000	\$ 1,479,000
Ecuador	\$ 11,736,000	\$ 2,311,000
Mexico	\$ 82,012,000	\$ 73,739,000
Paraguay	\$ 92,489,000	\$ 11,758,000
Peru	\$ 12,149,000	\$ 22,952,000
Uruguay	\$ 45,952,000	\$ 55,248,000
Venezuela	\$ 54,174,000	\$ 73,602,000

Trade With EEC

PY261743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1120 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Jul (AFP)--Official statistics released here today revealed that Brazilian trade with the EEC countries during the first 4 months of this year has yielded a surplus of \$966,913,00 [as received].

The data provided by the Foreign Trade Department of the Banco do Brasil show that Brazil sold to the EEC goods worth \$1,335,294,008 and imported from these countries \$966,913,000 worth of merchandise.

This is the breakdown per country:

	Exports	Imports
FRG	\$321,647,000	\$413,750,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	\$ 63,173,000	\$ 46,648,000
Denmark	\$ 31,424,000	\$ 12,101,000
France	\$181,356,000	\$196,349,000
Ireland	\$ 8,763,000	\$ 2,839,000
Italy	\$195,253,000	\$103,224,000
The Netherlands	\$336,445,000	\$ 74,937,000
Great Britain	\$206,163,000	\$117,065,000

Trade With Japan

PY261754 Paris AFP in Spanish 0404 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) reported here today that Brazilian trade deficit with Japan increased to \$11,496,000 during the first 4-month period in 1979. Brazilian exports to Japan during that same period increased to \$271,169,000, while imports of Japanese goods totaled \$282,665,000. During the same period last year, Brazil exported to Japan assorted merchandise for \$186,676,000 and imported Japanese goods for a total of \$296,320,000.

Trade With United States

PY261756 Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 25 Jul (AFP)--According to statistics released by the Brazilian Foreign Trade Department, Brazil had a negative balance of \$29,227,000 in its trade with the United States during the first 4-month period in 1979. During that period, Brazil exported to the United States goods totaling \$833,308,000 and imported a total of \$862,535,000 in goods. During the first 4 months of 1978, trade between the two countries had presented a deficit for Brazil of \$20,457,00 with imports of \$865,174,000 and exports of \$844,717,000.

ANTITERROR LAW WILL REPLACE NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

PY261333 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[Text] A supreme military court source has revealed that a very severe antiterror law will be implemented within the next few months. The same source also revealed that this new law will replace the current national security law, because with the new amnesty proposal, the national security law has lost its practical meaning. He added that the time has come for the implementation of an antiterror law.

STRIKES REPORTED IN BELO HORIZONTE

PY260357 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jul 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Belo Horizonte--The owners of this capital's private security firms have offered their employees 100 cruzeiros more than they did in their previous proposal (3,500 cruzeiros) during the negotiations held yesterday at the regional labor court. The security guards, who have been on strike for 6 days, rejected the owners proposal, and the court will now have to study the matter, possibly tomorrow.

The 600 workers of Nansen S.A. Precision Instruments, who went on strike the day before yesterday, demanding a 30-percent salary increase retroactive to 1 July, did not return to work today because no agreement was reached with the enterprise during yesterday afternoon's meeting at the regional labor office.

The strike being carried out by hospital personnel in Belo Horizonte will continue until Friday when there will be a second meeting to study the legality of the strike. The director of the hospital union, Carlos Eduardo Ferreira, asked the strikers to name a commission which will visit the social security and assistance minister, Jair Soares, to seek a solution.

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN SUPPORT OF FASTING PRISONERS

PY261303 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[Text] In Maceio, the police today disbanded a demonstration scheduled by the Alagoas State Human Rights Society, the Student Central Directorate and the Union of Radio Reporters. The demonstration was to be held to support a general, broad and unrestricted amnesty, and in solidarity with the hunger strike of the Rio de Janeiro political prisoners.

Weighing a few kilograms less, and with many amnesty slogans written in red on the 22 yellow doors of the cells, the 14 political prisoners of the Milton Dias Prison in Rio de Janeiro today received their first visitors since the hunger strike began four days ago.

In Sao Paulo, a rally of solidarity with the hunger strike of the Rio de Janeiro political prisoners attracted more than 300 persons. This rally had been called by the committee for the support of political prisoners of the Itamaraca prison. More than 30 speakers representing several organizations like the Union of Bank Employees, Union of Artists, the Brazilian Committee for Amnesty, newspaper and port workers' unions and black movements, made speeches for more than 1 and 1/2 hours.

In Recife, eight of the 12 political prisoners of the Barreto Campello Prison in Itamaraca have also decided to begin a hunger strike as of next Monday. They also demand broad unrestricted general amnesty.

RECOGNITION OF NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

WA262036 London REUTER in English 1843 GMT 26 Jul 79 WA

[Text] Santiago, July 26, REUTER--Chile today officially recognized Nicaragua's ruling junta as that country's government, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The recognition of the Sandinist-backed junta came after Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto sent a note to the Chilean military government saying the junta hoped relations between the two countries would be maintained at the highest level.

UNITARY POPULAR ACTION MOVEMENT LEADER INTERVIEWED

AU211655 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Andras Karyo article: "The Chilean People Are Struggling Against the Dictatorship"; discussion With Jose Miguel Insulza, head of a delegation of the worker-peasant Unitary Popular Action Movement--NAPU]

[Excerpts] Recently, at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Chilean worker-peasant Unitary Popular Action Movement paid a visit to our country. Its leader, Jose Miguel Insulza, who is also chairman of the party's foreign affairs committee, received Andras Karyo, a member of our paper's staff, and answered his questions.

[Question] What are your party's main objectives?

[Answer] Our cardinal goal is to establish a united antifascist front, to overthrow the dictatorship and to build a democratic progressive society in our country.

[Question] In what areas does the party pursue its activity?

[Answer] Although we have suffered considerable losses through persecution by the fascist dictatorship, our party's top leadership is operating in Chile today. We are pursuing our main activity in the trade unions and among youth. We have established a democratic youth federation, we are conducting agitation among the population and, if needed, we are carrying out specific acts.

In cooperation with the rest of the progressive parties, we participated in the celebration of 1 May and the organization of the week of action for peace. Both required tremendous efforts, since the participants in the demonstration had to expect retaliatory measures by the dictatorship. In spite of this thousands of people demonstrated demanding democratic rights, work and bread. Police detachments attacked the demonstrators and arrested many people. In other words, we can mobilize considerable masses into action despite the brutal terror. Our paper, DEMOCRATIC RESISTANCE, which is printed illegally, plays a large role in this work.

[Question] With which forces does your party closely cooperate?

[Answer] The worker-peasant MAPU collaborates with all leftist parties and all the patriotic forces that are prepared to cooperate in overthrowing the dictatorship. This means that the united antifascist front must extend from the communists to the Christian Democrats. However, for the time being it is only the parties of the popular unity that coordinate their activity both in Chile and abroad.

As for the Christian Democrats, we have not yet succeeded in finding a common denominator with them in every respect. It is generally known that this party, in essence, contributed to and at least tolerated the coming to power of the fascist dictatorship. Its leaders hoped that the dictatorship would be short-lived, that it would disperse the popular unity, liquidate the progressive achievements and then hand power over to the Christian Democrats. This illusion was in vain.

Admittedly, the dictatorship tolerates the Christian Democratic Party, but Pinochet does not dream of surrendering power. This has brought several Christian Democratic leaders to their senses. Many people have realized that they, too, are meant to be destroyed. This realization promoted some Christian Democratic leaders to cooperate with the progressive parties, and we have reached a common platform with them, the main elements of which are to unite the progressive democratic forces and to overthrow the dictatorship. Thus, we have come to the threshold of the accomplishment of antifascist unity.

[Question] How do you assess the prospects of the struggle?

[Answer] We are optimistic primarily because the dictatorship has no mass base in Chile. I even dare to say that the circle of its supporters has narrowed also in the corps of army officers and internationally. Pinochet has become inconvenient even for his former patrons. However, this does not mean that fascism is weak. Even today, its strength should not be underestimated. This strength lies primarily in the army, which is modernly equipped. Its corps of officers is the embodiment of tyranny, and Chilean economic life is governed by the monopolies.

[Question] What impact has the successful struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots had on the Chilean people?

[Answer] What is happening in Nicaragua has an effect on Latin America as a whole, thus, on Chile as well. Although the situation in Nicaragua differs from the Chilean situation in many respects, the courageous initiative of the Sandinists has a great impact on our people, encourages the struggle against the dictatorship and nurtures in us the hope of victory. It also shows that, if we want to overcome the dictatorship, we must rely on broad masses of the people, but that it is very important for us to find allies in the army as well. There are still many difficulties for us to overcome. However, we know that we are not alone in our struggle, that we enjoy the solidarity support of the entire progressive world, including the Hungarian people. This gives us strength to continue the struggle, which is likely to be a prolonged one, calling for great efforts.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE IN SANTIAGO; DAMAGE LIMITED

FY262316 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jul 79 FY

[Text] The police report that two explosive devices have been set off in Santiago, one of them at the finance company on (Estado) St and the other at the office of the Sudamericano Bank on the corner of Providencia and [name indistinct] streets. In both cases, the damage was limited to broken windows and flying glass.

BRIEFS

MINERS' WAGES INCREASED--Santiago, Chile, 20 Jul (LATIN)--The Finance Ministry has announced a 10 to 14 percent wage hike for copper miners. It was reported that this percentage will be added to the 11 percent cost of living increase which will be granted to the workers every 3 months. As a consequence, the miners of Chuquicamata, El Teniente, El Salvador and Andina mines will receive wage hikes of 21 to 25 percent. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1341 GMT 20 Jul 79 FY]

TURBAY ADVOCATES STRENGTHENING OF ECONOMY

PA262202 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala advocates strengthening the economy as a fundamental pillar for carrying out national programs. Speaking last night at a banquet given in his honor at the Tequendama Hotel, Turbay said this is not a land of barbarians or swindlers and therefore we must defend its prestige.

[Begin Turbay recording] If something must be stressed at this meeting as a motivating force that gathers us together and impels us to use all of our energy, it is a matter which has adverse effects on Colombia, on its destination and its admirable [words indistinct]. I feel that those of us meeting here tonight (?occupy high positions) in the group of citizens who [words indistinct], without falling into the ugly sin of petulance, that ours is a nation that stands out with an unmistakable republican profile in the concert of nations with longest cultural traditions. In the defense of its prestige, in the strengthening of its economy, in the necessary universality of its international endeavors, we, the persons who do not believe this is a land of barbarians or of swindlers, will fight the battle to aggrandize Colombia's well-earned prestige. [applause]

We all have a task before us. It is not easy, nor are roads clear, but our relentless will shall not yield to skeptics or to those who without basis have begun to suffer the anguish and torment which, according to the good book, accompany the advent of the apocalypse. This banquet which you, ladies and gentlemen, offer in honor of the president of the republic and the armed forces can be explained in a country like Colombia, where stinginess has no roots and where generosity always seeks pretexts to express itself in the stimulating way that on this splendid night flows from your hearts. [end recording]

The chief of state also replied to critics who quoted high figures for expenses during his recent trips to Mexico and Europe. The private sector's confidence in the nation stems from the measures of security put into effect by the government and not from the speeches of organizations and personages of systematic opposition, President Turbay Ayala said in his speech. He said that over the past few months he had observed a rebirth of confidence and a healthy intention to invest in order to expand old companies or to supply new ones. The importation of capital goods has increased in the past year in encouraging proportions. Many businessmen who had left the country for lack of security have returned with renewed energy, said the president, speaking at the (?Colombian Air Force) banquet which took place in the Red Room of the Tequendama Hotel.

He reiterated that once the causes of disturbance disappear and Congress approves the justice reforms and the penal and procedural codes have been issued, there will be no reason for military judges to continue to hear cases which are their responsibility only in exceptional cases. We are advancing firmly and quickly toward full normality, said the president to his public in a speech made over radio and television and broadcast by Cadena Super of Colombia.

DATE FOR SEA DELIMITATION TALKS WITH VENEZUELA TO BE SET

PA251847 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Informed sources have announced that in Quito, Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela will set a date for the two countries to resume the sea delimitation talks.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES STRINGENT AUSTERITY POLICY

PA241640 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Announcing a more stringent austerity policy, President Rodrigo Carazo said yesterday during a Council of Government meeting in Santa Cruz that economic development plans must be implemented quickly. He also announced the implementation of stricter austerity policies at the government level and asked Costa Ricans to help tackle the trade and balance of payments deficits. Carazo said all these economic changes seriously affect our development and so prompt decisions are necessary.

Referring to other problems affecting our economy, Carazo cited the price of oil, a very important commodity. The impact on the economy must be coped with, even though the economies of many countries do not grow at the same pace. Therefore, it is the responsibility of citizens from all those countries to face these problems with determination.

Carazo asserted that it is characteristic of the underdeveloped countries on this continent, especially Costa Rica, to have a trade deficit which leads to a constant increase in the negative balance of current accounts. All this poses grave fiscal difficulties, and in the past few years Costa Rica has been burdened by an unbalanced budget which is increasing and exacerbating the fiscal deficit, Carazo added.

President Carazo said the tax reform the finance minister sent to the Legislative Assembly is intended, without overburdening consumers, to make those with larger incomes contribute more toward solving the fiscal deficit. We might say that the trade and balance of payments deficit, along with growth--which, although instrumental to production, is not intensive enough to insure real development in Costa Rica--are problems that deserve our full attention, Carazo pointed out.

GUATEMALA

KIDNAPING OF ALONSO BLAMED ON PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

PA261403 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The minister of government says private individuals are being blamed in the case of the vice foreign minister's kidnaping. Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz reported that anonymous callers reached him at his office, charging private parties with the kidnaping of Alfonso Alonso. The callers say it was not an extremist group that carried out the kidnaping but private persons. But we have no proof of this, said the official.

MINISTER SAYS CENTRAL AMERICAN HIGHWAYS TO BE REOPENED

PA270216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jul (AFP)--Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano revealed today that all Central American highways will be opened tomorrow and that transportation of goods and passengers can be resumed. Highway traffic had been suspended in Nicaragua because of the civil war. It was learned that several damaged bridges have had to be repaired.

HONDURAS

COMMUNIST LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL SITUATION, NICARAGUA

AU251555 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Sandor Bocz article: "Somoza's defeat will give a new impetus to the struggle of the peoples of Latin America; discussion with leaders of our Honduran sister party"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, a delegation of the Honduran Communist Party has visited our country. Secretary General Rigoberto Padilla and Politburo member Longino Becerra have answered questions posed by our paper's staff member Sandor Bocz.

[Question] The country from which you come has a common border with Nicaragua. How do you appraise the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the defeat of the Somoza dictatorship?

Longino Becerra: We are of the opinion that Somoza's downfall is no chance event, nor is it an isolated phenomenon. It is the result of the struggle waged by the masses of the Latin American people against the rule of North American imperialism over several decades. The victory of the Sandinist patriots is a significant step forward in this struggle. It is a new political element on the Latin American continent. At the same time, Somoza's downfall is a defeat of the political model forced upon the countries of our continent by imperialist power. This model--which can be characterized economically as being capitalism in a position of dependence, and politically as being the establishment of so-called governments of national security--has failed completely in both these respects.

The reason it has failed economically was because it was unable to attain an even development within the Latin American countries and, necessarily in a state of stagnation, it was unable to resolve the problems of the masses. Its failure politically, was a result of its inability to transplant even the most modest middle-class reform into practice. Since this model, in one form or another, was applied throughout the continent, the victory of the Nicaraguan people will also stimulate the Uruguayan, Paraguayan, Haitian and other peoples' struggle. Somoza's downfall is highly significant from political, ideological and economic viewpoints alike. It will stimulate and inspire all those who are struggling against irrational governments that exist in contradiction to history, governments that are incapable of improving the position of the masses.

[Question] Can one regard the victory of the Nicaraguan patriots as final, or can we expect a continuation of the struggle, perhaps in a different form?

Rigoberto Padilla: The situation following Somoza is extremely complex and is fraught with danger. National unity is of vital importance from the viewpoint of the existence and future of the new government. Those who struggle with all their might for unity and against discord are now the true supporters and friends of the Nicaraguan revolution. To be sure, if the groups and trends represented in the government fail to understand each other and political differences sharpen among them, or if provocateurs with hostile intentions infiltrate them, serious consequences could ensue. A direct intervention of North American imperialism is not inconceivable in such a situation.

[Question] How can one explain the fact that there was no direct foreign military intervention in the critical situation preceding Somoza's fall?

Longino Beccera: Let us not forget that there have been attempts to intervene. The latest was thwarted, for instance, by the Costa Rican parliament's decision and the protest demonstrations by the Costa Rican people that forced the U.S. military aircraft and helicopters deployed near the Nicaraguan border to withdraw. However, what is essential is the fact that U.S. imperialism was not able to repeat the 1965 Dominican intervention because the present international situation--the changed balance of power and world public opinion, which reacts sensitively to everything--did not make this possible. A new situation has developed in Latin America itself. The OAS is no longer Washington's colonial office, but the scene of sharp political and legal battles for the Latin American countries struggling against imperialism.

[Question] How is your country, Honduras, affected by the Nicaraguan developments?

Rigoberto Padilla: The Honduran people and the Honduran communists fully support the struggle of the Sandinist front and welcomed the news of victory with rapturous enthusiasm. At the same time, it is no secret to anybody what relations prevailed between the Somoza dictatorship and some leading groups of the Honduran Army. The country's position and the alinement of forces there explain the Honduran Government's duplicity and vacillating attitude. There is an extreme rightist trend in the army, which has tried to overthrow the head of the military junta and introduce the Nicaraguan model in Honduras. Another sector of the army, which can be called a reformist one, consists of patriotic elements that elaborated a progressive social reform program, including an agricultural reform plan in 1974, and have won the support of the masses and the Communist Party through their endeavors. The government's policy is contradictory and changes according to which interest group gains the upper hand. Representatives of reactionary estate owners and the middle bourgeoisie allied with imperialism belong to one group. They are opposed by a group of moderates, representatives of the nationalist-minded industrial bourgeoisie, who, by virtue of their progressive initiatives, enjoy the support of the democratic forces: the workers, peasants and students. The lineup and reactionary or reformist orientation of the officer corps reflects the same class conditions.

[Question] Under what conditions does our Honduran sister party work and what political influence does it wield?

Rigoberto Padilla: The Honduran Communist Party was established 25 years ago in complete illegality. Nothing proves its strength and influence on the masses more than the fact that it has succeeded in accomplishing the prerequisites for its legal operation. We use all forms and organizational frameworks of the political struggle. We have great influence in trade unions, the Honduran peasant movements--which are the most active ones in the whole of Latin America--and among the students. We affirm that our country's political, economic and social problems can only be resolved by revolutionary means, through the attainment of the power by the working masses. Dogmatism is alien to us. That is why we supported the reform program proclaimed by the armed forces government in 1974 and went over into a democratic opposition only when we realized that the armed forces abandoned the implementation of the program.

Our party is an inalienable part of the international communist movement. Internationalism has become daily practice in our work. We maintain close relations with the ruling fraternal parties, including the MSZMP. In Budapest, we conducted an extremely useful and extensive exchange of views with Comrade Janos Kadar and other MSZMP leaders about cooperation between our parties and topical aspects of the Latin American and international situation and the communist movement. A complete identity of views manifested itself on all the subjects discussed.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY HONDURAN CP OFFICIALS

For the text of the communique issued on the visit, by the Honduran Communist Party to Hungary, see the Hungary section of the 27 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS MEET PRESS, DISCUSS ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA261705 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0211 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[News conference by Government of National Reconstruction junta members Alfonso Robelo, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega and Violeta de Chamorro at the Central Bank building auditorium in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Robelo] It has been barely 5 days since we entered Managua. As Daniel Ortega said, not everything is working perfectly, but I think you understand that we are trying to eliminate a situation that is 45 years old. There is a program prepared by the Government of National Reconstruction, which is a commitment from all the forces that participated in the revolution and which is totally backed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and which [words indistinct] our phase of reconstruction. This phase includes a first stage of [word indistinct] in which an attempt is made to reestablish [words indistinct]. Remember, we were at war--this is very important.

I would like to (?announce a) very important step taken by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. It states as follows:

Whereas:

1. The destruction and economic chaos caused by the Somoquist tyranny brought about [words indistinct] in private (?financial) institutions with regard to their capacity to execute the (?payment of obligations) with the state, with other countries, consequently finding themselves in (?difficulty) in executing economic functions.
2. That it is the duty of the state to guarantee the effective disposability of public deposits in the financial system so as to reinforce the security of the people's savings and restore [words indistinct];
3. That it is proper to make efforts to preserve the prestige of (?Nicaragua) in international financial circles, assuring compliance with international obligations acquired by the (?Somoquist) tyranny;
4. That the (?rehabilitation) of national [word indistinct] the restoration of [words indistinct] will call for channeling of important amounts of public resources to financial institutions;
5. That it is in the national interest to assure the adequate attracting [captacion] and channeling of the resources of the national financial sector toward the needs and realities of the reconstruction, transformation and [word indistinct] development;

That it is of utmost importance for the reorganization of the nation's social and economic situation to institutionalize a financial system that will [words indistinct] the necessities [passage indistinct] [prolongued applause] private banks and other (?banking) institutions. [passage indistinct] foreign private banks, the branch offices of foreign-owned private banks will not be allowed to attract public funds and will be subject to special regulations until [words indistinct] the Central Bank. [applause]

Article 2. [No mention of Article 1 heard] [title indistinct]

Credit for the acquisition of the shares mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 will be equal to the value [word indistinct] according to an audit which to this effect will be practiced. In order to establish the individual value of shares, generally accepted accounting norms will be applied as well as the regulations used prior to the present decree by the superintendency of banks and other institutions.

Article 3. Payment in Government Bonds.

Credit for shares will be paid for with government bonds, which will accumulate an interest of 6 1/2 percent annually, payable to completed annuities counted as of the date of promulgation of the present decree and will have a period of 5 years of (?effect). Its holders may use them for the payment of financial obligations with (?business sectors) or with the state. The state may effect payment for the bonds through [word indistinct] or at any time before.

Article 4. (?compulsory) Boards of Directors.

The present Boards of Director of the institutions covered in the present document [passage indistinct] to the respective state institution.

Article 6. [As heard] [title indistinct]

The (?subscription) of [words indistinct] which have logically been effected by the present decree must communicate immediately with all interested parties.

Article #7. Application.

This article will become effective immediately and will be communicated through the media without [word indistinct] its later publication in the official daily.

Issued in Managua, 25 July 1979. [applause]

[Announcer] At this moment, this all-important document will be signed by the members of the junta.

[?Daniel Ortega] [words indistinct] There are foreign debts which the Somoquist dictatorship acquired which we can tell you right now will not (?be negotiated) or honored. On the contrary, we think we can demand [words indistinct] We have conducted investigations into the various banks and have found that the Development Bank has a large [words indistinct]. We found that the defense ministry of Nicaragua has a debt amounting to \$3,184 million with (?Special) Development Enterprises of Argentina. In other words, the debt amounts to \$7,721 million, of which the Somoquist government had amortized \$2,541 million. The debt balance is \$5,169 million. [all figures as heard] We think that greater [word indistinct] of the complicity of the crimes committed against the people cannot exist. There just cannot be greater evidence. The answer of this Government of National Reconstruction is that it is not paying a single cent of this debt. [applause]

[Unidentified junta member] We will demand strict and full respect of our sacred right of self determination. Let that be clearly understood. In the banking and financial sector, we are proceeding to use state bonds to pay all shareholders of the private banking system. If these shareholders are foreigners, we will pay them in a similar manner.

[Question] [name indistinct], from Italian television. Do you believe that nationalization of the banks or the financial resources will lead to a directed economy?

[Unidentified junta member] [words indistinct] We wish to refer to what Mr Robelo has said repeatedly and that is the platform of the Government of National Reconstruction. It is a commitment that all of the forces participating in this change have made, including the Sandinist National Liberation Front and all other social and political forces. It is a program which seeks to carry out the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

[Question] My name is (Elisa Martinez), of ACAN-EFE. In view of the fact that the new government is faced with an economy which is at minus zero, as Commander Ortega said, I would like to know if the new government has found any international reserves and what policy will be followed concerning these reserves. I understand that (?Latin) American countries are planning to make the best use of these reserves which are the property of [words indistinct].

[Central Bank president] There are only \$3.5 million in our reserves. That is the state in which we were left. Our reserves, of course, lack several hundred million dollars. The reserves of Nicaragua dropped from \$150 million in 1977 to the disastrous figure I have cited. However, [words indistinct] for the first time, we Nicaraguans are going to work knowing we will not be faced with the constant obstacle of corruption, which Somozism always represented. Naturally our scarce resources will shortly be increased by an equally modest sum that will bring that amount up to \$7 million. We will observe extreme austerity. We are awaiting the results of negotiations Alfonso Robelo is conducting with the Inter-American Development Bank concerning the funds the bank handles from the Venezuelan Government account. Obviously these resources [word indistinct] reasonable amounts through international organizations, bilateral aid, for the [word indistinct] program.

[Question] [Kenneth Hermes] of the(?Super) Radio Network, and journalist of the Simon Bolivar International Brigade. Comrade Daniel Ortega said at the beginning that the junta was disregarding the \$5.5 million. That is a considerable amount, and it is a very praiseworthy measure. However, comparing it with the total foreign debt, which amounts to approximately \$1.2 billion, \$5 million is 5 percent [as heard]. I would like an explanation of why the remaining 95 percent [as heard] of the debt is not disallowed, or a considerable part of it, in view of the fact that the entire foreign debt was created by the Somozist dictatorship.

[Unidentified speaker] We acquired a commitment and we think [words indistinct] in Latin America, we have seen some positions which are very revolutionary, and others are very radical. However, we are not able to see the practical side to these positions, which are supposed to be revolutionary.

Before the revolution's victory we said that as revolutionaries we would respect the foreign debt as much as it should be respected. This type of foreign debt, however, we cannot respect. We are preparing an investigation, but any foreign debt of this type we cannot respect. [passage indistinct] Even if the size of the foreign debt mentioned by the reporter is much greater, we are going to honor it.

[passage indistinct] We are not going to give any reason for complaint to reactionary sectors in the United States or to enemies of the revolution in Latin America. [word indistinct] As we were able to defeat the Somozist dictatorship, so we believe we will be able to achieve reconstruction and the future which the people choose for Nicaragua. [applause]

[Question] The struggle against the dictatorship implied many forms of popular organization to defend the lives and interests of the people. Presently, the Civil Defense Committees and the Popular Action Committees are important sectors of these popular organizations. Regarding that, what channels of communication exist between these committees and the junta? And is the junta interested in promoting this type of popular organization?

[Unidentified junta member] Nothing has been officially established yet because the junta has chosen to remain separate from all such partisan organizations. In order, however, to reflect within the junta some of the interests of the popular organizations, there is one representative, a person who is a member of the Executive Secretariat of the [words indistinct] movement. I am honored to say that I am this person. I must explain that such a channel exists, but unofficially. We believe such organizations must be promoted politically. We must organize our civilian sectors and prepare them to face whatever future calamities may emerge as a result of the desperate condition in which the Somozist regime left the country, and to defend the revolution from any possible menace.

[Question] Armando Meral, Mexico City EXCELSIOR. I have two questions: I would like to pursue the land reform issue further. What will be the land tenure system and how will production be organized? And, has the request for Somoza's extradition been made formally or will it?

[Unidentified junta member] I am going to answer the first question. So far, we are just beginning work. We want to undertake a rational, scientific--but not demagogic--land reform. Therefore, we are in a phase of reorganization and study which will cover practically the whole country. We cannot say right now what kind of production pattern we are going to use, as we cannot say what the scientific land reform system will be. However, what we must explain is that land reform must be incorporated into the emergency national reconstruction plan and include all those lands which had been exploited by the Somoza family. We are specifically referring to rice fields, cattle ranches and sugar plantations, which we think will have to be administered and worked in the same way they were before, but seeking to meet the immediate needs of the population.

[Another unidentified junta member] Concerning the second part of your question, [words indistinct] the attorney general's office of the Government of National Reconstruction is drawing up the necessary documents to ask the U.S. Government to extradite Somoza, all his relatives and accomplices who are guilty of many types of crimes in this country--there is a very long list. We are going to pursue (?them) in the United States, El Salvador, Guatemala, anywhere they go. [applause]

[Question] Eduardo (Romero Gomez) of ACAN-EFE. I also want to ask two brief questions of the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The first is: How soon do you plan to hold free elections with participation by all political ideologies, and to what extent will the Liberal Party removed from office by the victorious Sandinist front revolution be allowed to participate in the process?

[Unidentified junta member] We have not really had any time to decide when free elections will be held in Nicaragua. I can tell you that we are going to hold them. We have not been able to spell out this task [words indistinct].

We think that first, and within a reasonably short time, we are going to hold municipal elections as a way of starting a new electoral system in Nicaragua. All Nicaraguans know that the Somozist system consistently mocked the electoral institutions. We all know what the Somozist elections tribunal meant in this country and what the four notorious registrations on four (?Sundays) meant--(?preparation) for big and (?damaging) electoral frauds. Identification cards will have to be issued to all citizens first. They are nonexistent and this cannot be done overnight, but as soon as we have the minimum conditions for starting the electoral process, we will first hold municipal elections throughout Nicaragua. Of course, all political groups will have sufficient guarantees to participate in this electoral process, except any group that wants to fly the banners of Somozism. We say to the Nicaraguan people clearly that Somozism has been abolished in this country forever. We are not going to allow Somozism in Nicaragua, ever again. [applause]

[Another unidentified junta member] A clear distinction must be made between Somozism and the Liberal Party. Somozism is what existed in Nicaragua. The Liberal Party was mortally wounded on 4 May 1927 by the treachery [word indistinct] at Espino Negro and Somoza dealt a death blow to it by staging a coup d'etat against his uncle, President Sacasa. The Liberal Party, which was moribund since the betrayal at Espino Negro, ceased to exist at that time. [applause]

PASTORA TO PUT DOWN SOMOZIST UPRISING IN NORTH

PA262006 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, who has been appointed deputy interior minister by the new Nicaraguan regime, left for northern Nicaragua yesterday with 2,000 men to suppress "pockets" of former Somozist guardsmen still in the area. Press reports in San Jose say that a contingent of about 1,500 former Nicaraguan guardsmen was caught redhanded trying to enter Honduras and was forced to fight.

Pastora, leader of the attack on the National Palace in Managua, headquarters of the Nicaraguan Congress, in September 1978, coordinated details of the struggle against the Somozist military with his comrade at arms and incumbent Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez yesterday. Cero said that the rebel soldiers are heavily armed so that his mission in northern Nicaragua is to "exterminate the Somozist force still at large."

Meanwhile, great tension is being experienced in Managua due to intense sniper fire by alleged former soldiers dressed in civilian clothes. The attacks, even on the Camino Real Hotel, headquarters of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, have been staged at night.

COSTA RICAN PAPER DESCRIBES MANHUNT FOR GUARDSMEN

PA262005 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1702 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A veritable manhunt is underway in northwestern Nicaragua and hundreds of former military men and sympathizers of the deposed regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza have been executed, the Costa Rican morning newspaper LA NACION reported today. With the headline "Relentless Manhunt in Northern Nicaragua," bylined by correspondent Guillermo Fernandez R., the paper says that "a relentless manhunt--which has crammed people's prisons and graves--as well as hunger, destruction and uncertainty are common in vast northwestern Nicaragua."

It adds that "hatred and vengeance have teamed up against the military of the deposed Anastasio Somoza regime or its sympathizers and hundreds of them have been publicly 'executed' or pursued in house-to-house searches or in the hills."

The Costa Rican newspaper also reports that "in a panorama of destruction, which is worst in Leon and Esteli, uncertainty and fear are exacerbating the situation. This has produced a strict military regime led by the most radical forces within the Sandinist National Liberation Front which are even rebelling against some of the directives of the government junta and other officials in Managua." The reporter notes that in Leon, the second largest Nicaraguan city, there are bodies everywhere "and the stench is unbearable." The report includes young Gustavo Sanchez' remarks. He relates the horrors experienced immediately after the dictatorship was overthrown. A woman who was raped by a Somozist army officer spent several hours parading the accused all over Leon and finally beheaded him with a bayonet.

Dora Maria Tellez, the well-known Commander Dos of the attack on the congress offices in August 1978, who is currently military commander in Leon, disclosed that there are more than 1,000 prisoners of war in that city, LA NACION reports.

CARDENAL REJECTS POSSIBILITY OF MARXISM IN COUNTRY

FA261557 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1001 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Madrid, 26 Jul (EFE)--Priest and poet Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister of the new Nicaraguan Government, has rejected the possibility that his country may become Marxist and affirmed that "life, not death, is being advocated" in Nicaragua. According to statements published today in Madrid's DIARIO 16, Cardenal denied that the Government of National Reconstruction--which replaced the dictatorship of General Somoza after the Sandinist guerrilla offensive and victory--has decided to execute counterrevolutionary terrorists.

"However," I believe that "in extreme circumstances the death penalty is necessary in order to defend society and the lives of people and to prevent a criminal from continuing to Kill" Cardenal stated. "In those cases," he said, "the death penalty is morally justifiable and many civilized countries are carrying it out."

When reminded that he was a Catholic priest, Cardenal maintained that this did not clash with his view on the executions "because the church has never condemned the death penalty for criminals, and even the Bible, specifically the Book of Deuteronomy, tells how to deal with those guilty of homicide." According to this, Cardenal said he believes that Somoza should be tried and "sentenced according to what the judges feel appropriate," admitting that the sentence may be limited to life imprisonment.

Regarding reports of summary executions carried by certain news media, Cardenal said they were extremely alarmist, adding: "The only thing that has been said is that those who commit acts of terrorism and vandalism and provoke chaos will be severely punished." However, when told that his colleague, Interior Minister Tomas Borge, had said that any counterrevolutionary terrorist caught "in flagrante" would be immediately executed, Cardenal noted: "If he said that, then I have nothing to say, but what I have heard is the order to halt terrorist acts because those who commit them will be severely punished." Finally, the Nicaraguan culture minister said "that this revolution's system of government is very clear, according to the plan that has been published and that plan," he stressed, "will be enforced," rejecting the possibility of a Marxist or extreme leftist government.

CATHOLIC CHURCH CRITICIZES CARDENAL

PA241509 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Catholic Church today criticized Nicaraguan Priest Ernesto Cardenal, who on several occasions has asked Msgr Gabriel Montalvo, apostolic nuncio to Nicaragua, to leave that country. The statement was made by the president of the Episcopal Conference, Msgr Mario Revollo Bravo, who added that every statement made by Cardenal stems from a marked revolutionary and Marxist ideology. Monsignor Revollo said that statements by Father Cardenal clearly reflect his personal position, but in no way reflect the opinion of the Nicaraguan people.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA SWORN IN

PA270208 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Writer Edelberto Torres was sworn in today in Managua as new Nicaraguan ambassador to the Costa Rican Government. Torres, 80 years old, has lived in exile 50 years and during the last few years in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he has great prestige in intellectual circles. He is considered "the veteran" of Nicaraguan exiles.

Torres was sworn in by the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction foreign minister Miguel D'Escoto. Torres was considered to be one of the most bitter enemies of the Somozist dictatorship and a great collaborator politically and intellectually with the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

EEC ASSISTANCE FOR NICARAGUA ANNOUNCED

FL252004 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 25 Jul 79 FLI

[Text] The European Common Market today pledged \$2.8 million to finance special building projects in war-torn Nicaragua. According to the EEC commissioner for foreign affairs: Wildhelm Haferkamp, the EEC had also decided to provide the new government in Managua with \$208,000 in cash to cover its most urgent needs.

The aid program was announced after a meeting between (?Wildhelm Haferkamp) and a representative of the new Nicaraguan government, (Eduardo Cool). Mr (Cool) has been on a mission to secure international help for Nicaragua before taking up his new post as ambassador to West Germany. Mr (Cool) told journalists that the destruction caused by the National Guard of ousted Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza was estimated at some \$3 billion; and he said most of the country's infrastructure, bridges, ports and hospitals lay in ruins.

FSIN LEADERS, CASTRO ADDRESS 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY RALLY

Speech by Nicaragua's Robelo

PA/FL 270049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2228 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan junta member Alfonso Robelo Callejas at ceremony marking 26th anniversary of attack on Moncada Barracks in Holguin's Calixto Garcia Plaza--live]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, [applause], comrades leaders of the glorious Cuban revolution [applause], heroic people of Holguin [applause], Cuban brothers [applause]: In the name of Nicaragua's junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, I bring a revolutionary and fraternal embrace from the Nicaraguan people to the Cuban people on the glorious anniversary of the heroic Moncada feat. [applause] This is our first visit to a sister nation. [applause] We have flown all night just to be here with you today. [applause]

It has been only 1 week since we obtained that extraordinary victory of the entire Nicaraguan people over Somoza's genocidal regime. [applause, shouts of "Hail Nicaragua!"] The struggle has been hard; it has not been an easy struggle. It began 45 years ago. Our feat began with Sandino's feat. We picked up the Sandinist banner. [applause] Hail General Sandino! [Shouts of "Viva"] Hail the General of Free Men! [shouts of "Viva"] [applause] The struggle was begun 16 years ago by that glorious vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSIN]. [applause] The FSIN represents the best of our youth. Its combatants average hardly 20 years of age. [applause] They constitute a true exemplary generation for all other Nicaraguan generations which will see in them Nicaraguans who shed their blood to obtain our freedom once and for all.

Within the framework of this heroic feat, Sandinist women deserve special mention. [applause] They are the comrades who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Nicaraguan people in the Sandinist struggle and who, as you have seen, are represented here with great dignity. [applause] Another example for all generations was set by the children who fought in our heroic struggle against the genocidal assassin Somoza. [applause] All of our people's combative and progressive sectors have contributed to this exemplary feat. Never before in history had an entire people turned out in such monolithic unity to overthrow a despot so bloody as Somoza. [applause]

Somoza's genocidal repression shed the Nicaraguan people's generous blood. Peasants from Nicaragua's mountains were cruelly murdered by that dictatorship. Some 50,000 Nicaraguans died in this struggle since the martyr of public freedoms, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, was assassinated. [applause] that figure represents approximately 2 percent of our population. Frankly, this has been a display of heroic generosity against the brutality of a despot like Somoza.

America and the world already know the heroic names of martyred cities such as Monimbo, Leon, Esteli, Masaya, Matagalpa and Rivas. [applause] We have found a destroyed country. It was destroyed by bombs dropped by the Somozist air force, which bombed our cities indiscriminately. We have been destroyed by the plundering carried out by 45 years of a corrupt regime. We really have found a totally bankrupt country. The country's reserves have been plundered. Every cent of the Nicaraguan people was used to buy weapons with which to fight them. These weapons were supplied by countries which frankly deserve the world's repudiation, such as Israel and Argentina. But we have also found a militant people. We have also found monolithic unity. Through this Sandinist struggle, we have conquered, for Sandinism means Nicaragua and Nicaragua is willing to maintain its Sandinist nationality by maintaining friendship with any country we may want. [applause]

Without a doubt, one of the revolution's great conquests is this nationalism, this sovereign right to self-determination. I am announcing that our government and people will be present at the sixth nonaligned summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana. [applause] In addition to having total unity of a revolutionary people, such as those of Nicaragua, and of brotherly peoples such as the Cubans, the Costa Ricans, the Venezuelans and the Panamanians, we have come across a hard reconstruction task, a task for which we need the aid of brotherly peoples such as you. [applause, shouts of "Cuba, Nicaragua, United Will Overcome!"] My fatherland's national reconstruction is a task which we are all sure will be hard. We have finished the war and now reconstruction must begin. This may be a much harder task. We are sure we will make mistakes, but we will discuss them with our people so they understand those mistakes are well meaning and aimed at a new Nicaragua.

We must reconstruct our economy. We must feed a currently starving population and we must eliminate our country's more than 70-percent illiteracy rate through a huge literacy program. [applause] Every Nicaraguan child must have a school, regardless of how humble it may be, in which to begin the next school year. [applause] We need doctors to reach the Nicaraguan rural areas for the first time and attend to our country's peasants. [applause] To do all this we need the fraternal nations of America and the rest of the world to help us with this task. The Cuban people have a special place within the framework of this process. [shouts, applause] As in the past, Cuba and Nicaragua will continue to be sister nations. United, Cuba and Nicaragua will overcome. Thank you very much. [applause, slogans]

Addresses by FSLN's Ortega

PA270030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2245 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Humberto Ortega, member of Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at ceremony marking 26th anniversary of attack on the Moncada Barracks in Holguin's Calixto Garcia Plaza--live]

[Text] Long Live the People of Cuba! [shouts of "Viva"] Long Live Free Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva"] Long Live Fidel! [shouts of "Viva," applause] Comrade Commander Fidel Castro, comrades, leader of the glorious Cuban revolution, Cuban brothers: It is a great honor for us Sandinists to be here today to celebrate another anniversary of the heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks. [applause] Today we celebrate this new anniversary of the victory of the Cuban people with the joy of being free ourselves. [applause]

The Cuban people and the Nicaraguan people are aware of examples of mutual solidarity in their history. In the Cuban people's struggle for independence, a Nicaraguan reached the rank of mambi colonel. In the struggle against imperialism reactionaries at the Day of Pigs, a Nicaraguan, Carlos Ulloa, shed his blood in defense of this revolution. [lengthy applause] To understand the heroic sacrifice carried out by our people in their tenacious struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, one would have to harken back to the history of our fatherland. Over 150 years of struggle against foreign domination forged a people, prepared as they have always been, to defend with blood, and to the last consequences, their sacred right to liberty. Over 150 years of struggle against domination in Nicaragua led, in the present century, to a synthesis of anti-Yankee feeling in Sandino. [applause]

Sandinino's struggle was the synthesis of our people's struggle over the past century, of the insurrectional struggle led by Benjamin Zeledon in 1912 against foreign intervention. Our struggle was born in Sandino's struggle. [applause] Sandino dealt the first guerrilla defeat to Yankee intervention in the 1930's, but that military victory was not completed in the political, economic and social areas. Today, we sons of Sandino have completed it. [applause] As a result of Sandino's assassination in the 1930's, our people suffered, until a few days ago, one of the most cruel dictatorships in the history of our Latin America. The founder of the dynasty, Sandino's assassin Anastasio Somoza Garcia, was executed in 1956 by heroic Rigoberto Lopez Perez, by way of our people's response. [applause]

At that time, our people did not have an organization which would permit them to end the Somoza dynasty at the same time that they eliminated the tyrant. It was only in the 1960's that our people could begin to establish the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], in 1960 and 1961, with Comrade Commander Carlos Fonseca as its founder. Before the founding, the creation of the FSLN, over 20 guerrilla movements emerged throughout Nicaragua and it was precisely a veteran who fought with Sandino, Ramon (Rogdales), who, in 1958, while fighting in the mountains, began the Sandinist liberating struggle in Nicaragua. [applause]

The FSLN made it possible for our people to have, beginning with its creation, a solid vanguard to embark upon the complex path to confront the bloody dictatorship. The Nicaraguan people, despite the support which has always been given to the Somoza dictatorship, by the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government, were not intimidated. On the contrary, our people were always willing to sacrifice all, despite that support, and they demonstrated this in the heroic acts in Managua during this victorious insurrection, which was basically headed by our people. The basic triumph of this insurrection belongs to our people, to our oppressed masses, to our masses subjected to Somozist exploitation, to the heroic people of the neighborhoods of Managua, to the heroic people of Monimbo, to the heroic residents of Leon, Matagalpa and other cities of Nicaragua. [applause throughout sentence] This triumph really belongs to them. We of the Sandinist front were the leaders of those people who, more than any other sector of Nicaragua, shed their blood and sweat. [applause]

The Sandinist struggle made the unity of all sectors, despite aggression from Somozism, possible. Together we formed a wall that made it possible to crush Somozism forever and at the same time to defeat the reactionary maneuvers which U.S. sectors attempted to stage right up to the last moment. [applause] This unity of the Nicaraguans is vital to reconstruct a fatherland which was destroyed by Somozism. We are certain that we will remain united. We are certain that, together, all Nicaraguans will be able to face up to the maneuvers of the reactionaries. We clearly realize that Somoza has been defeated, but nevertheless, the Somozists who are fleeing today will sooner or later prepare an attempt to hinder this revolutionary process which our people have achieved. Only the unity of all Nicaraguans, only the unity which we maintained in the struggle against the dictatorship in order to defeat it, will permit us to reconstruct Nicaragua and crush any kind of aggression which, as we have said, we expect to come at any time. [shouts of "Unity"]

We Nicaraguans trust in the great strength of the Nicaraguan people and we also trust in the great strength of the Latin American peoples who will defend us and show solidarity with our struggle, as they did in these days of the insurrection against Somoza. In this regard, we shall not fear any imperialist aggression, although we will not provoke it either. [applause] We are prepared to carry out the program of reconstruction which we are already implementing, a program that will permit us to initiate a process to achieve the society of free men for which Sandino and over 40,000 Nicaraguans shed their blood in these cruel, bloody days of insurrection. [applause]

Therefore, we Nicaraguans say that imperialist maneuvers will not prosper and that, at the same time we will guarantee the advance of this program of unity of all Nicaraguans. We will prepare ourselves to face up to whatever aggression may come. I repeat that today we can count on the solidarity of the peoples of Latin America and the world. We are also sure that we will be able to count on the solidarity which we have always received from the heroic Cuban people and their commander, Fidel. [lengthy applause, shouting]

Receive the greeting of all Sandinist fighters. [applause] Receive the greetings of the Nicaraguan women who so heroically shed their blood and fought shoulder to shoulder with the fighters. [applause] Receive the greetings of our heroic children who also shed their blood in the various streets, in the town, in the mountains of Nicaragua. [applause] Free Fatherland! Long Live Free Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva"] Long Live Cuba! [shouts of "Viva"] Long Live Fidel! [shouts of "Viva"]

Sandinist Presents Captured Rifle to Castro

PA262357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate, at ceremony in Holguin's Calixto Garcia Plaza on 26th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks--live]

[Text] [Applause] The tyrant Anastasio Somoza, not satisfied with having an army of some 15,000 men trained with an interventionist and domestic family-type ideology, created a special force during the last years of his agony. This force was the greatest symbol of repression and genocide which the Nicaraguans had to bear. It was the Basic Infantry Training School. These troops were commanded by his son, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

These troops, numbering some 2,000 men, believed themselves [to be] invincible. They had an armament symbol, the armament supplied by Zionism, Israel. We have brought this Galil rifle as a symbol of victory because we wrested it from Somoza's special forces. Today we present it to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as a token of admiration and gratitude to the Cuban people for their solidarity. [applause]

Speech by Castro

FL262353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2306 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at public rally marking the 26th anniversary of assault on Moncada Barracks held at Gen Calixto Garcia Plaza de la Revolucion in Holguin--live]

[Text] Heroic Sandinista combatants, [applause] comrades of the party and government leadership, [applause] citizens of Holguin [applause] easterners, [applause] compatriots [applause]:

Two weeks ago we thought that different topics would be discussed at this ceremony, among them the successes and merits of this province, its enormous transformation which can be perceived throughout the province and city, its unstoppable march and progress, its new buildings, its new plants, its working spirit, its successes in production, the great merit in having produced 764,000 tons of sugar in this sugarcane harvest, [applause] 150,000 more tons than last year, contributing to our country's reaching in this harvest a sugar production of 7,992,000 tons [applause], just 8,000 short of reaching 8 million [tons] at Base 96 [applause]; surpassing by over one-half million [tons] production last year. The country faced adverse climatic conditions and worked in the sugar mills up to yesterday, when the last mill stopped.

We thought about this. But less than 48 hours ago we learned that our people would be the subject of an extraordinary honor, that a large contingent of combatants, of unselfish and heroic chiefs, of leaders of the fraternal people of Nicaragua [applause] wanted to be with us on this 26 of July. [applause] I understood that this ceremony today would inevitably become a Sandinista ceremony [applause and chants of "Fidel" from the crowd followed by rhythmic applause]. What should one speak about? What other thing could one speak about, what more extraordinary thing during these times, what deed of greater historic importance or greater significance and implication has occurred over these times, of greater relevance, of greater importance than the Sandinista victory in Nicaragua, what more profoundly permeated our feelings, what has interested us more over these weeks, what could have touched us more and encouraged us more than this popular and heroic victory? And what greater honor could we have received? What greater reality on this, our revolutionary date? What greater honor for this city and this province than the fraternal, affectionate and solidary visit by this constellation of heroic, brave, intelligence and capable commanders and combatants of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. [applause] I say solidary because we also need solidarity, I say encouraging because we also need this encouragement, encouraging solidarity because for so long it was almost a crime to visit Cuba. For so long imperialism tried to cut the ties with our fraternal peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean. For so long they blockaded us.

For a long time we were banned and prevented from the rapprochement and development of the natural, historic and logical ties between the Nicaraguan and Cuban peoples. For many years we have recalled and we have cried for those brothers of ours who died fighting in Giron in the wake of that invasion which left precisely from Nicaraguan territory in one of the most infamous services given by the tyrant to imperialism. This same Somoza, who no longer is a shadow of what he was, was the Nicaraguan army chief of staff when the Giron [invasion] took place and when the B-26 bombers took off from there to bomb our homes, to kill peasant families, women and children, to drop tons of bombs on our militiamen and soldiers.

How can we fail to see this gesture of the Sandinistas [of coming to Cuba], this spontaneous gesture because the initiative was not ours since we are aware of the tasks and work they now have and need for their presence in Nicaragua, especially during these initial days. We would not have been capable of asking them for this honor, this immense and infinite honor which entirely came from them. [applause]

It is proof of the political courage of Sandinism. It is proof of revolutionary courage because we know this world and we know that not always is there enough political courage and revolutionary courage. They had no prejudgements. They had no fears. They did not have to ask permission from anyone to come to Cuba. They did not have to render an account to anyone or be concerned about what anyone thought. [applause]

It is proof of political honesty because they do not go around with pretenses. They do not go around denying they are friends of Cuba, that they feel a respect for Cuba, that they are in solidarity with Cuba. They are honest. They hold no fears, and for this reason, I believe they will inspire confidence not only among our people but also among all nations and world public opinion.

They have no prejudgement despite all the idle talk and intrigues and that now the campaign will come, that now the accusations will come after the honeymoon of the victory passes. They have no prejudgements because they do not fear that the Nicaraguan revolution will be confused with the Cuban revolution. They are much beyond such prejudgements. This does not mean that they are going to indicate, or anything of the sort, that the two revolutions are exactly the same. [applause] They are two profound revolutions and, in many ways, the same and in many ways, different just as all true revolutions must be. [applause]

This is important for our people and important also for world public opinion, each country has its path, its problems, its style, its methods and its objectives. We have ours and they have theirs, we did it in a certain way--our way--and they will do it their way.

There are similarities. They gained victory along a path similar to our path. They gained victory the only way they, as we did, could free ourselves of the tyranny and imperialist domination--with arms in hand, [applause] fighting hard, heroically. And we must say and emphasize that the Nicaraguan revolution was outstanding for its heroism, its perseverance, the perseverance of its combatants because it is not the victory of a single day, it is a victory after 20 years of struggle, [applause] 20 years of planning. [applause]

In the same year in which our revolution triumphed, there were already groups of combatants directed by that extraordinary and marvelous combatant, Carlos Fonseca A Amador, who was the continuator of Sandino, [applause] the continuator of Sandino [applause] and founder of the FSLN, guide of the people in those terrible days when victory was so far away, chief who fell in the struggle as did so many in our land, as Marti fell, as Maced fell, as Agramonte fell, as from our general Abel [Santamaria] and Frank Pais fell without achieving victory, without being able to see victory, without being able to see it, but certain of victory.

The banners of Fonseca were unfurled by young combatants. Yes, the average age has been spoken of--20 years old. But what is the average age of the leaders? Thirty, thirty some, some of them, the oldest ones, who began to struggle when they were just 15, 16 or 17 years old, and they faced the difficulties and the obstacles for 20 years. Twenty years to father the first fruits of the seeds sown, cultivated and irrigated by blood over so much time. That victory is achieved amid a true popular epic. Who of us has not seen in movies, television, read in books and in magazines the hundreds of images of the brutal and incredible repression, the merciless genocide and unreconcilable war unleashed against the people of Nicaragua by the Somoza tyranny?

Who has not seen the images of mothers crying for their sons, for their dear ones? images of sons crying for their parents, homes destroyed, mounds of bodies, torture, killings, bombings of cities, when has there been such a case of savagery, when has one seen an air force devoted to unloading tons and tons of bombs on the cities of its own country, on Managua, Masaya, Leon, Esteli, on that group of martyred cities? They did not stop giving orders to drop 500-pound bombs on populated neighborhoods, deeds which filled the world with indignation and astonishment, and which in a certain way contributed to creating all of these gigantic campaigns and these solid feelings of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and the Sandinista combatants. These were the results of imperialist intervention in Nicaragua. These were the results of intervention. These were the bitter result of the imperialist policy in our hemisphere. But they were the ones who forged, encouraged and supported those bloody, repressive, reactionary, tyrannical and fascist regimes in this hemisphere.

And it is said, it was said--and I believe that Somoza himself said it--that it never occurred to the Somoza government not to vote along with the United States at the United Nations. The U.S. policy throughout the world created this type of political regime, throughout the world, not only in our America, [but] on all continents, without exception.

And bombings, we see similar ones. The bombing by the South African racists of Namibian camps, the bombing by the Rhodesian racists of the Zimbabwe people's refugee camps, using the most modern planes, the most deadly weapons, sophisticated bombs which spray thousands of pieces of shrapnel, which many times are not even made of steel but rather rubber so that a surgeon cannot locate them with their x-ray equipment, by x-ray charts. We see this type of example in the genocidal acts committed against the Palestinian people in the near, [corrects himself] in the Middle East--the constant bombing of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Lebanese communities in Lebanon were bombed practically every day by the Israeli Air Force, which is a symbol of the crime. But it was not only Israeli bombs falling on the Palestinians and Lebanese; the imperialist bombs falling on the Namibians and Zimbabweans. It was imperialist bombs, the Israeli bombs that were falling on Nicaraguans. Imperialism wanted to pretend that it was not providing weapons, it was supplying them through its allies.

And who is going to believe that the Israeli state would have sent those weapons, those Galils, those bombs and those aircraft to Somoza without the consent and approval of the U.S. Government. And with those bombs and those rifles, tens of thousands of persons were assassinated in that country--40,000 persons, it was reported--in other words, twice as many people as are present at this ceremony this afternoon. These are the results of conspiracies which led to the cowardly assassination of Sandino, to the implantation of that shameful regime which ruled the country for almost 50 years. And this is what has disappeared thanks to the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people and Sandinista combatants.

The people of Nicaragua from now on will be able to gather there just as we have gathered after our revolution. I also believe that some day on plazas like this one, the stories, the portraits and images of the heroes mentioned here by Comdr Humberto Ortega will appear with the people, glorifying and dignifying the atmosphere of revolutionary ceremonies in which undoubtedly there will be the images of Sandino, Fonseca and all the patriots who over 150 years--as it was said here--fought for the independence of Nicaragua. [applause]

The Sandinista triumph is not only a victory over 45 years of Somozism. It is the victory after 150 years of foreign domination over that country. It is the victory gained after centuries upon centuries of foreign conquests, exploitation and domination. If something can be asserted, it is that for the first time, for the first time in all their history, the people of Nicaragua became totally free and independent on 19 July when the hardened columns of Sandinista combatants entered Managua. [applause] Our nations, especially Central America which became the preserve of interventionists and pirates and even buccaneers, passed from Spanish domination to Yankee domination. Therefore, we celebrate not only the day of the triumph of the revolution but also the day of the triumph of Nicaragua's independence. [applause] These are two great and momentous historical objectives in the same battle. For us, this is the importance and significance of the victorious outcome of the FSLN.

However, this Sandinista victory and this struggle means more than this. A great international solidarity was created around the Sandinista struggle, a great unity of all the Central American and Latin American left--what tacitly could be called a great democratic, pro-independence, anti-interventionist front in Latin America was created around the Sandinista struggle. This is something of historical significance and enormous importance.

On the Latin American and Caribbean field and with this hemisphere, Sandinism stimulated the pro-independence feeling of Latin American peoples and also an anti-interventionist feeling. This had its prominent and culminating moment at the last meeting of the Organization of American States. Let us mention it [the OAS] for the first time without epithets. [laughter] For the first time, for the first time there was real insubordination from the Latin American states. And this is quite symptomatic since the most reactionary and aggressive sectors of the United States advised the current North American administration to follow an interventionist path in Nicaragua.

The United States proposed at that meeting the creation of an inter-American peace force. It said it was to take peace to Nicaragua, when Nicaragua's peace, the peace implanted by imperialism from the time it intervened there numerous times and installed that reactionary regime, was the peace of the grave. And it wanted to continue maintaining that type of peace there to prevent revolutionary peace, to prevent the Sandinista victory, to seize triumph from the people. We already know what these inter-American peace forces are, who arms them. We know who arms them, who leads them, who supplies them, who makes them up, who its members are. We have seen these so-called inter-American peace forces more than once. And the imperialist intention was truly shady--to intervene in Nicaragua. Accustomed as the imperialists were to having all Latin American governments saying yes, this time they found out that there was a sufficient number of Latin American governments saying no. [applause]

And the pretexts were very noble, as always--to take peace to the suffering people of Nicaragua, so that this moment would not arrive, so that 19 July would not arrive. One month later, the Sandinistas took the true peace, the peace of a happy, victorious people, full of suffering, yes, but also full of hope and optimism for the future. We, our people can but appreciate, in all of its magnitude, the significance of this historic deed--the defeat of the U.S. interventionist maneuver in the heart of the Latin American states. A majority was produced which resolutely opposed intervention and defended as something sacred the principle of nonintervention, the principle of sovereignty, of absolute respect for the sovereignty of our peoples. And one has to say that the U.S. proposal was isolated. In the end they adopted an intelligent position.

If they voted in favor of the U.S. proposition--that is, in favor of the interventionist proposition--they would have been on the side of Paraguay and Somoza, because the only ones that wanted intervention, less the one that voted openly for intervention, was Somoza, and I believe, I believe Paraguay. Of course, intervention suited Somoza, for a while, for a while but no longer. They were preserving the National Guard, they were preserving their interests, along with the interests of the monopolies.

If they abstained, they would be on the side of Chile, Uruguay, El Salvador and Honduras. No, El Salvador and Guatemala. I also believe Honduras. They did not think it very honorable to be in the company of some of those. And therefore they also voted along with the majority. An interesting phenomenon. But one has to say that, in our judgment, the decision and the result of this meeting was a great victory for the peoples of our America by the creation of this spirit of solidarity with Nicaragua.

In the positions maintained at the OAS, one has to point out the role of Panama, Costa Rica, Venezuela and the other countries of the Andean Pact [applause], Mexico, Jamaica, Grenada and others. [applause] It was in the creation of this democratic and anti-interventionist front that one has to mention not only names of countries but also of people. The names of Torrijos, Carazo, Lopez Portillo, Manley, and Bishop [all names given during applause] And it is also just to recall the name of who, although he is not still president in his country, greatly helped in the development of this solidarity with the Sandinista struggle--former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. [applause] And I repeat, there was not a single party, a single leftist organization in Latin America which did not express its willingness to struggle. There was not a single one which did not express its solidarity with the struggle of the Sandinista people. [applause] To maintain this atmosphere, to maintain this front, to maintain this spirit is very important for all peoples still suffering under fascism and under the most bloody tyrannies. This is also a duty, in our judgment, of the Sandinistas. What will be their contribution, the contribution of the victorious people of Nicaragua, in maintaining this spirit, this broad front?

There are many questions now. There are many people who want to establish similarities between what occurred in Cuba and what has occurred in Nicaragua. The objective of this is inspired by bad faith to, let us say, create and seek justification and pretexts to apply aggressive measures against the people of Nicaragua, blockades against the Nicaraguan people, acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan people, and all those filthy measures, all those crimes they committed against us. One must be alert to this. For this reason, to the assertions or fears expressed by some people with such intentions to the effect that Nicaragua would become another Cuba, the Nicaraguans have given them a magnificent reply: No. Nicaragua is going to become a new Nicaragua, [prolonged applause] which is something quite different. They do not look on us as if looking at themselves in the mirror. More so, we are the ones who look on them as if looking in a mirror because nothing else reminds us more of our own struggles, our own sacrifices, our own image of those initial times of the revolution.

There are no two revolutions that are the same. There cannot be. As I said earlier, there are many similarities in the spirit, heroism and combat; but our problems are not exactly their problems. And the conditions in which our revolution was made are not exactly the same conditions in which their revolution was made. In fact, in our case there was not the front of which I spoke earlier. Imperialism immediately began with its campaigns and acts of aggression. Imperialism knew less then, because imperialism has learned something, not much, but something. [laughter] Conditions are different--the characteristics in which their struggle took place, the unity of all the people which was an indispensable condition for the triumph, the unity of all the people, the expansion and participation of all social sectors, the organization of different popular movements that united, which established certain commitments and certain circumstances different from ours.

In other words, things in Nicaragua are not going to be exactly the same or anything like what they are in Cuba. Some of the characteristics we have observed in the Nicaraguan revolutionary comrades should be highlighted. In the first place, the fighting spirit of the people should be stressed. It is extraordinary--their heroism and courage. They have been outstanding as great combatants. But they also have been outstanding as great tacticians and great political strategists. They have demonstrated great wisdom, a great capacity to unite and great capacity to take action amid difficult and complex circumstances.

They fought heroically, but they also have learned to be flexible. When it was necessary to negotiate in a certain way to prevent the risk of intervention, they did not fear to negotiate. And in military strategy as well as in political strategy, they showed great ability, great talent. Of course, otherwise the victory could not be explained. In that final phase when the Somoza regime was dying, they discussed some ways on how the final transition would take place, in other words, how the eulogy or burial of Somoza would be.

Different countries participated in those negotiations. The Government of National Reconstruction, the Sandinista directorate, and even the United States participated, and, as the newspaper GRANMA explained in summary, it was expected that Somoza would die at 4 in the morning. And someone named Urcuyo--I found it difficult at first to familiarize myself with the name and still I am not too familiar with it, and I think that in 15 days I will have forgotten it--[laughter, applause] someone named Urcuyo would assume power at 8 in the morning. And this Urcuyo would deliver the government to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. In the interim, they named a chief of the National Guard or something like that. The Sandinistas made some concessions and it was wise to make those they considered should be made. They remained firm and did not make those they should not make.

Of course, it was assumed there would be a new army. That country could not continue in the hands of those genocidal assassins. The new army will essentially consist of the Sandinist combatants and reportedly will also include a number of national guardsmen who did not participate in corruption, repression and crime. Well, in principle, in theory, this can be accepted. The hard part is imagining that anyone responsible for repression, corruption and crime is to remain free, but the Sandinist spirit has been broad, as we were in our struggle. How many times did we appeal to the army! At the end we even held a talk with them. They told us: We have lost the war, what should we do now? We gave them our opinion on how they should end the war. We told them to lift [levanten] the Santiago Plaza, and to neither (?dispute) or discuss with the U.S. Embassy, or stage a coup in the capital, or help Batista escape, and we reached an agreement. We were awaiting the 31st and we did not attack the Santiago Garrison waiting for the agreement to be fulfilled.

But they did the very opposite. They staged a coup in Havana, made agreements with the U.S. Embassy and saw Batista off at the airport. Well, the agreement was through and we had no other alternative but to disarm the army in 48 or 72 hours. You are perfectly familiar with this so there is no need to repeat that now. Well, something similar happened there. Once appointed president, this Urcuyo said that no, he would stay there until 1981. [laughter] So the Sandinists ordered an offensive and in less than 72 hours they disarmed the National Guard. There is no longer a National Guard. [applause]

The U.S. Government could not fulfill even its part of the commitments. Nonetheless, the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist directorate have very wisely--in our opinion--maintained the broad spirit with which they participated in that dialog. Ah, the U.S. Government was not concerned over the dozens of thousands of deaths that resulted from the bombings. No. They were deeply concerned over the lives of [words indistinct].

The Sandinists have given evidence of their magnanimity and extraordinary and exemplary generosity. Exemplary! Of course, all this was nothing but the preparation of conditions aimed at beginning a campaign within the Sandinist movement, which has so much solidarity and following all over the world. So the Sandinists were not only heroic and efficient in the war and flexible in politics, but also extraordinarily magnanimous in victory. I am sure that will elicit the broadest sympathy and will strengthen the feeling of solidarity throughout the world. This will detract from reaction's arguments and weapons; it will remove logs from the fire of defamation and slander. This also shows the huge influence that the Sandinist commanders and the Government of National Reconstruction have over the masses, because the latter have neither forgotten nor will they ever forget the crimes, the torture and the bombing. They will not forget. But, in holding back when necessary, they have also proved they have great confidence in the directorate.

We hope the imperialist interventionist adventures and those who encourage counter-revolution will not go into action again against Nicaragua. Of course, we cannot foster illusions. We cannot think reaction will leave the Nicaraguan revolution in peace despite its magnanimity, its broad spirit and its democratic objectives. For the Sandinists have said: If an election is needed, we do not mind if one is held. Regardless of the many resources that may be given to the reactionary groups and all that, any election held in Nicaragua would be won by the Sandinists by a very wide margin. This is what would happen the day an election is held, any type of election [applause], under whichever constitutional form in which the citizens might vote. The Sandinists would win. [applause]

This is why--and this is why I am explaining to our people the circumstances under which the Nicaraguan people's victory has taken place--the forms they may adopt may be different from ours. Besides, the truth is that today the country is in ruins, the country is totally destroyed. It requires a national reconstruction program with the participation of all sectors of Nicaraguan society.

The Sandinists are revolutionaries. We are not going to conceal this fact. Neither is anybody else nor are they themselves going to conceal it. But they are not extremists, they are realists, and realists make the best revolutions [applause], the best and most profound revolutions. I predict they will go far because they are not in a hurry, because they are not extremists, because they are going slowly and they know which objectives correspond to each stage of a political and revolutionary process as well as the forms which correspond to those objectives. I am sure of that.

The Sandinists were also wise in uniting closely at the decisive moment. They united solidly. Victory is there now as a result of their wise actions. It is our sincerest hope that that unity will be increasingly solid and tightly-knit as an essential requirement of victory. The people, the weapons, and unity--nothing more is needed to march as far as one might wish to go for as long as one might wish.

The task that lies ahead now is tremendous, tremendous, much worse than ours at the hour of victory. Our war was different, as was the development of the columns and of the various guerrilla fronts. They combined the development of the columns and the guerrilla fronts with insurrection in the various cities. That was an infallible remedy from which neither Somoza nor the National Guard could escape. And without scruples of any kind, the enemy bombed the rebel cities with all available weapons and without mercy of any kind, destroying entire cities, installations of all kinds and leaving an aftermath of enormous destruction, a ruined financial situation and not a single reserve.

Alfonso Robelo was telling me that there was (?at least) about 3 billion [cordobas] there, I think. The immediate debt amounted to 250 million and 1.2 billion more. In all, and after the foreign debt, there was not a single cent left--to the point that as one of their first measures they had to nationalize the banks, among other things, in order to protect depositors from being ruined because the banks were bankrupt and nobody could speak for the savings of those who had deposited money there. So that was one of the first measures they had to adopt.

There is much hunger in that country. I believe that Nicaragua needs help from the entire world. In the past weeks, a great many leaders of countries expressed their willingness to help Guatemala [corrects himself], Nicaragua. Please do not believe that the mistake was intentional, to help Nicaragua. That seems very just. Governments of all hues, of diverse ideologies, of diverse political systems have expressed willingness to give great assistance to the people of Nicaragua. Nicaragua really needs it. Even the United States has expressed its willingness to send food and to provide aid of different kinds. And we are glad. We are glad. They said they would establish an air bridge, send 300 tons of food daily. We think that is very good.

Martí once said that heaven did not want tyrants to be wise more than once, that tyrants were not to be wise twice. Twice is not the same as more than once. Of course, Somoza was not wise even once. The U.S. Government has at least been wise once. It is much better in every way and more fruitful, and it develops much better relations among peoples and promotes a climate of peace to send food instead of bombers and marines as they did in Vietnam and in so many other places. I said Vietnam. U.S. intervention in Nicaragua would have been a really suicidal act for U.S. policy in this hemisphere. We have no doubt at all that the Sandinists would have continued to fight even if there had been Yankee intervention. There is no doubt of it. We are infinitely happy that it did not occur.

Who knows how many lives have been saved? However, we are also sure that had there been intervention, it would have encountered great resistance from the Sandinist people. And that is not all: A gigantic Vietnam could have developed throughout Central America and in the rest of Latin America. [applause] a gigantic Vietnam. [applause] It would have been an act of infinite stupidity, one that would have been very costly and very bloody for our peoples. Therefore, intervention in Nicaragua would not have gone unpunished.

However, we are happy that the firm struggle of the Nicaraguan people, international solidarity, the support of the Latin American peoples, and the realism and flexibility of the Sandinists have prevented the commission of one of the most rash acts that could have been conceived but an act that was a real threat. We are happy that the United States is sending food. We are happy that all countries are sending food and aid of all kinds to the Nicaraguan people. We are not (?rich). We cannot compete with the United States in number of planes or tons of food. We will send something because we are able to donate something from our poverty. [applause]

We must say something important: We do not have many financial resources or natural resources; we have human resources. [applause] Engineer Robelo said here that they needed doctors, that they need to wage anti-illiteracy campaigns. We know our doctors and our teachers. [lengthy applause] They go wherever they are needed. If it is necessary to go to the mountains, they go to the mountains. To the rural areas--in Cuba, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Yemen, Angola, anywhere. Nicaragua is closer; it is very close. It is practically the same distance between the Cape of San Antonio and Managua as between the Cape of San Antonio and the Mexican border. It is very close.

Well then, I believe that we would be interpreting the feeling of our party and our people--the feeling of solidarity--if we tell our Nicaraguan brothers that if they plan to carry out a great health program, a program of medical assistance, and there are not enough Nicaraguan doctors, we are prepared to send all the doctors necessary to support that health program. [lengthy applause]

Of course, we have over 1,000 doctors working abroad, but we still have other doctors. We have commitments which we can meet. How would we do this? By asking for cooperation from hospitals and from our doctors. We have asked for this cooperation on other occasions. Matters relating to meeting hospital quotas [coasa relativas a las guardias] will be solved in the future. The future will be splendid, because some 4,000 students a year are registering in medical schools and we are establishing medical schools in practically all provinces. Cooperation would be needed from hospitals, from the people's governments, from the health department. The first brigade has already been sent, quickly, in a matter of hours. It has a total of 60 members, 40 of them doctors. [applause]

We did so at the time of the earthquake--we sent a large medical brigade, even when Somoza was there--and we remember how he was waiting at the airport. The same one, that colonel we were talking about, who was not yet a colonel, that son of Somoza whom they say was chief of the [word indistinct]. That same one was there waiting for the shipments to steal them. [laughter] They stole the medicine we sent. They could not steal the doctors. They worked and rendered many services to the people. The people were very affectionate to them. We did that when Somoza was there. How could we not do so now? How could we not do so?

We have doctors and we are going to have more. However, we are not going to wait for the ones we are going to have. We have to send some of the ones we have now. If our doctors cooperate--and I am certain that they are going to cooperate--if the hospitals, the hospital directors, the regional health [centers]; if we all cooperate, we can get our doctors to them. That way, they will receive the doctors they need, [even] if they are not enough. I mean 100, 200. However, if 500 are required, then 500. [applause] [words indistinct]

It has also been said here that it is necessary to carry out a great education campaign. However, it seems that there are teachers there... [Castro does not finish his sentence] A great education campaign. [applause] Only a revolutionary government can carry out a great health and education campaign. Who knows how many lives they will save, particularly how many children's lives they will save through campaigns against poliomyelitis, tetanus and tuberculosis. In a few years, they will be saving many lives in a short time. In a few weeks they will be saving lives. I know how much the people appreciate a health campaign. I know how much the people appreciate education. Even amid destruction, a revolutionary government can carry out a great campaign, and our country has vast experience in this regard.

We can provide counseling, both in regard to the health and education campaigns. I repeat: If the Nicaraguan teachers cannot carry out this great education campaign alone, we are prepared to send them all the teachers they need. [applause] We have over 30,000 students in the [training] schools for grade school teachers and tens of thousands--I believe 50,000--[as heard] studying to become professors in pedagogical institutes. We are all right. We also know that our teachers will go wherever they are sent, to the most remote corner, to the most distant mountain, to the most forsaken place. [applause] They are not interested in being in the capital. [applause] We know our doctors and our teachers, and we know what they are capable of doing.

That is why, in this case, our country can provide valuable cooperation. Needless to say, we are ready to cooperate in everything within the scope of our modest capabilities. It is not that we are going to engage in politics there. No doubt there will be some who will say... and, who is going to engage in politics? [Castro changes his train of thought] Who is going to influence the Sandinists? On the contrary, our teachers and our doctors will be influenced by the Sandinist spirit and we are very pleased about that, very much at ease. [applause] They will be influenced by the revolutionary spirit of the Sandinists. Everyone knows how our technicians devote themselves to their work. And, I repeat, we are glad that the United States and everyone will help. Furthermore, we are prepared to keep in step with the United States. [applause] We will keep in step. [applause]

Who can do more for Nicaragua? We invite the United States...[shouts and applause] We invite the United States, Latin American countries, European countries, Third World countries, our brothers in socialist countries, everyone to help Nicaragua. [applause] That is our position, to carry out a truly human and constructive effort there within that spirit. Of course, when I asked who can do more you stood up. What do you think? [shouts] What do you think...that we can do something [the crowd shouts "yes"]. What do you think? That we can do something [shouts of "yes"], and that we are ready to do so. So, we ask that in the name of our people you raise your hand to express that feeling of solidarity toward Nicaraguans. [applause] That is to say... [Castro does not finish sentence]. [applause] Our attitude, our response can be none other. [shouts, applause] The Sandinists have given one more lesson about what the revolutionary spirit can do. Men of weak character never reach a goal. Weak souls will never get anywhere.

The revolutionary spirit is capable of achieving the most incredible goals. We not only thank the Sandinists for the great gesture, the unforgettable gesture, the great honor which they have done us by their presence here and for their affectionate and fraternal expressions, we also thank them because they encourage us in our own effort, in our own struggle, because they help us to be better, to improve. They stimulate us in our effort to overcome our deficiencies, to perfect our work, to perfect our revolution in the intransigent struggle against weakness, against errors, against things which are badly done--a struggle which is not a campaign, which will not last for 1 day or 1 week or 1 month or 1 year, but will be a struggle which we will have to wage consistently for many years.

They now face the problems of those who are beginning a process based on the ruins of the country. We have already had 20 years of revolution. We face different conditions, different circumstances. What better way to commemorate this 26 July, or remembering our martyrs. What better way to honor our visitors, to get to know each other [than to] commit ourselves to make a greater effort, to struggle more, to work harder, to become better. Long live the Revolutionary Victory of Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva"] Long Live Sandino! [shouts of "Viva"] Long Live the FSLN! [shouts of "Viva"] Long Live the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva"] Long Live the Friendship and Solidarity Between the Peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba! [shouts of "Viva"] Fatherland or Death, We Shall Win!

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND 26 JULY MESSAGE TO FIDEL

FL261121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Politburo, have signed a letter sent to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 26 July national festival. The message states that the USSR highly values the internationalist and revolutionary traditions of Cuba and its truly fraternal support for the struggle of the peoples for their free and independent development. In another part of the letter the top Soviet leaders state that on this memorable day we wish you, esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro and all workers of Cuba, new and great successes in fulfilling the agreements of the first PCC Congress in the noble struggle for the ideals of peace and social progress.

Ustinov Greets Raul Castro

FL270152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR, has cordially congratulated the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Day of National Rebellion. The congratulatory message, published in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, is addressed to Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the FAR. The message from Marshal Ustinov notes that the assault on Moncada Barracks on 26 July 1953 opened a new page in the struggle for the liberation of the Cuban people. That action, the message continues, helped to subsequently expand the revolutionary awareness of the masses and their broad incorporation in the struggle against the tyrannical regime.

The courage and heroism demonstrated by the participants in the assault, the message adds, represent a stimulating example for the current members of the Cuban Armed Forces in their desire to strengthen the defensive capability of their socialist homeland. The Soviet defense minister ends his message wishing new successes to the Cuban militarymen in their performance of missions entrusted in them by the Communist Party of Cuba for the defense of the revolutionary gains made of the Cuban people's creative and peaceful work.

USSR Komsomol Congratulates UJC

FL261506 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1442 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The USSR Komsomol youth organization has congratulated the Cuban Union of Young Communists (UJC) on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. In a telegram the Union of Leninist Communist Youth Central Committee expresses its profound satisfaction that the Cuban youth are commemorating the memorable date by their unselfish work, good studies and by being firmly vigilant over the achievements gained by socialism.

The USSR Leninist Komsomol message to the UJC also states that the second youth festival of the two countries, which will be held shortly, will contribute to strengthening the ties which link the two peoples. It also states that meeting of the Cuban and Soviet youth will increase cooperation between the two youth vanguard groups.

MONCADA BARRACKS DECLARED NATIONAL MONUMENT

FL270121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] The 26 July school city located in the former Moncada Barracks, which was the scene of the historic assault on the country's second largest garrison exactly 26 years ago, today was declared as a national monument as part of activities commemorating the glorious action. Nora Pierre, member of party Provincial Committee in Santiago de Cuba and deputy to the National People's Government Assembly, read the resolution which stresses that the assault on Moncada Barracks by the youths of the centennial generation represents an event of exceptional significance for the national history and liberation of Latin America because it began the last phase of the struggle for our independence.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ LEAVES ALGIERS

FL261229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has left Algiers following a 2-day visit during which he met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia and other top leaders of the Algerian party and government. Carlos Rafael delivered a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, to Bendjedid and discussed topics relating to bilateral relations and preparations for the sixth [nonaligned] summit which will be held in Havana in September 1979.

DOMENECH MEETS WITH LIBERIA'S TOLBERT

FL261238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Liberian President William Tolbert has received Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, who delivered a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. During an exchange of views on the preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit, the Liberian leader expressed his pleasure with the message sent by Fidel.

BRIEFS

FILMS TO ALGERIA--The Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Art and Industry--ICAIC--will export more than 100 documentaries and cartoon shorts to Algeria over the next two years. The announcement was made in the Algerian capital by Francisco Leon, responsible for ICAIC international distribution, after concluding an agreement with the radio and television of that African country. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1312 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL]

FORDE OPENS CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

FL252153 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The foreign ministers of Barbados, Mr Henry Forde, today made proposals for a more closely knit Caribbean community at the foreign policy level to prevent regional states from becoming what he called international [words indistinct]. Mr Force, who delivered the keynote address at the opening of the fourth CARICOM foreign ministers conference in Bridgetown, Barbados, also warned against any unnecessary buildup of arms or armies in member states. Mr Forde made it clear that he wasn't promoting the idea of a single identity foreign policy for the entire region. Instead, he said, CARICOM states should aim at individual national policies that were consistent and compatible in the interest of others.

His proposals include an intensification of collaboration between Caribbean ambassadors abroad, a systemizing of contacts between individual foreign ministers, regular official meetings and [words indistinct] parliamentary reports on foreign policy. Also (?speaking) at this session was CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King who urged member states to blunt their individual national sovereignty in the interest of securing regional political and economic advantages. Jamaica's Minister of Foreign Affairs P.J. Patterson also addressed the gathering. The 2-day meeting is being attended by nine CARICOM states.

Secretary General Urges Unity

FL251947 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King was urged member states to blunt individual national sovereignty in the interest of securing regional political and economic advantages. Dr King was speaking today at the opening in Bridgetown, Barbados of the fourth CARICOM foreign ministers meeting.

He declared that sovereignty was not an end itself but was to be used to secure political and economic advantages for its (owners). He went on to point out that CARICOM was not only about trade or economic and functional relationships but also had to do with joint approaches in international forums. Dr King observed that new pressures in the region appeared to be driving CARICOM members apart and putting old relationships to the test, but he said an unsympathetic world outside dared the region to unite. Nine CARICOM-member states are attending the 2-day meeting whose agenda includes such issues as the metropolitan presence in the Caribbean and its implications, the future of the breakaway eastern Caribbean island of Anguilla and the security of small regional states.

Patterson Addresses Meeting

FL261312 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The fourth meeting of CARICOM foreign ministers ends in Bridgetown, Barbados today. Speaking at the opening session of the conference yesterday Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs P.J. Patterson stated that ideological (coalition) should coexist with the [words indistinct] of all the vital parts of the of the CARICOM scenery. Minister Patterson said the CARICOM foreign ministers meeting was very timely coming as it did immediately before the gathering of Commonwealth heads in Lusaka, Zambia in August and the nonaligned conference in Havana in early September. He noted that there were many important decisions to be made before these conferences.

The deputy prime minister said the world had become very aware of the CARICOM meeting. Regarding foreign influence in the region Mr Patterson said that the CARICOM states do not belong in any nation's backyard. He said the countries of the region would decide their foreign policies in keeping with their sovereign status and the good of the region as a whole.

ODLUM QUESTIONS NEED FOR REGIONAL FORCE

FL270143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] George Odlum, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of St Lucia, has questioned the justification and objective of a so-called regional security force being advocated by some English-speaking Caribbean states. Speaking at the CARICOM foreign ministers conference being held in Bridgetown, Barbados, Odlum also spoke on behalf of Dominica and Grenada. Odlum said that in any case he appreciated the idea of creating some sort of regional defense force, but for the sole and exclusive use against eventual external interventions. Lastly, St Lucia's foreign minister proclaimed support for the nonaligned countries movement. He added that his country, Dominica and Grenada have taken positive steps for a new course of regional integration with popular consensus.

BAHAMAS

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY PROBLEMS IN COUNTRY

FL261818 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The prime minister in a ZNS [station call letters] public affairs special focused on energy acknowledged that the Bahamas is going through a serious crisis in energy, one that would require a national effort. He included all sectors as having a role in this national effort.

[Begin Pindling recording] This has got to be an national effort. So long as we can make the public understand that the ball...[changes his thoughts] that we might be in the same ball game but the rules have significantly changed and the position on energy is no longer what it was, that they realize that we are in a, in a serious problem with it. So long as they understand that, then I think we might reasonably expect their cooperation. But we cannot expect them to understand this just like so. So it is our responsibility to make it as widely known as possible. More...[changes his thought] The better it is known the better it is understood, they will appreciate the problem that we face. [end recording]

The prime ministers indicated that the government will take steps to initiate bilateral negotiations to ensure that the continuity of the supply of petroleum products and to supply those products as necessary. He said that government encourages the adoption of conservation measures as well as the development of alternative energy supplies, including solar energy and wind generated energy.

DOMINICA

CIVIL SERVICE REQUESTS DISMISSAL OF FINANCE MINISTER

FL252009 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Dominica Civil Service Association has asked the country's interim government to dismiss Finance Minister Michael Douglas. The request, which is contained in the organization's latest bulletin, has been supported by the argument that such a move would be in the interest of peace, stability and the preservation of the interim administration. According to the Civil Service Association, the finance minister [words indistinct] and was instead engaging in a campaign of divisive policy.

GRENADA

COARD DENIES INITIATIVE TO CREATE BLOCS IN CARICOM

FI251956 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Grenada's Finance Minister Bernard Coard has denied suggestions that a new initiative undertaken by his country, Dominica and St Lucia would have an adverse effect on CARICOM and other established organizations in the region. In an interview with the Caribbean News Agency, Mr Coard said the three islands had merely done what several other governments in the region had done in the past. He said any Caribbean country which had a genuine interest in moving regional integration forward and with respect for the basic principles of people's democracy was free to join the initiative.

Mr Coard further pointed out that the summit held by the three countries just over 2 weeks ago had called for the strengthening of CARICOM and greater coordination of the region's foreign policies. (?Referring to) other bilateral arrangements within the area, Mr Coard said anyone who saw the latest initiative as an attempt to create new blocs in CARICOM was either ignorant or gypocritical.

U.S. ENVOY DISCUSSES GAIRY EXTRADITION

FI251259 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Grenada said Washington is acting on the request by the new Grenadian Government for the extradition of the deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy. As she presented her credentials to the Grenadian Government ambassador Sally Shelton said she was aware of the importance the Grenadian administration attached to Gairy's extradition from the U.S., however, she said that certain processes in this regard had to be completed. She said the U.S. Government would be in touch with Grenada on the matter and that she hoped it would be possible to move the process as quickly as possible.

INVITATION TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN HAVANA

FI261950 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Jul 79 p 3 FL

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Saturday, (CANA)--The People's Revolutionary Government has been invited to attend, as a full member, the sixth summit conference of non-aligned nations, to take place in Havana, Cuba, in September, it was officially announced today. The invitation was delivered to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by Cuba's minister of finance, Mr. Francisco Garcia Nalles. [presumably Francisco Garcia Valls, president of State Committee for Finance] Mr Nalles, who was accompanied by two other senior government officials from Cuba, is on a tour of the Caribbean and Latin American area, delivering invitations to countries which are members or observers of the non-aligned movement.

JAMAICA

PATTERSON CONGRATULATES NICARAQUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FI252227 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs P.J. Patterson has sent a message of congratulations to his counterpart in Nicaragua, Miguel d'Escoto, on the successful outcome of the struggle against the tyranny and (?ouster) of the Somoza dictatorship.

In his message on behalf of the government and people of Jamaica, Mr Patterson said he looks forward to working with Senor D'Escoto in the various regional and international forums dedicated to world peace and improvement of developing countries. The message also relays best wishes in the task of building [words indistinct] Nicaraguan people and reconstructing the economy of the country.

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN JAMAICA

FI252217 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cuba's new ambassador to Jamaica, Mr Ulises Estrada, arrived in the island a short while ago. Senor Estrada is the former deputy chief of the Department of the Americas of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The Department of the Americas has responsibility for political relations between the Communist Party of Cuba and the political parties and national liberation movements in Latin America and the Caribbean. He was previously a major in the Cuban Army which took part in the armed struggle leading to that country's revolution. The new ambassador has also been [words indistinct].

COMMITTEE FORMED TO DEFEND HUMAN RIGHTS IN GUYANA

FI251249 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Efforts are now being made to have a delegation from the Caribbean Council of Churches [CCC] visit Guyana to assess the present political situation in the country. This disclosure came at last night's inaugural meeting of the Jamaica Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Guyana. The delegation is being sought in the wake of the arrest of six opposition activists in Guyana on charges of arson attempts.

According to the chairman of the new committee, Mr (Candis Curtain), the probe is not to [word indistinct] acts of arson or violence. He said the committee was concerned about the progressive people of the country, who he said had been harassed by the ruling People's National Congress. Mr (Curtain) also disclosed that an international committee for the defense of human rights of Guyana was being formed. The Jamaican committee will work with a group of Guyanese residents here.

JLP CALLS FOR STUDY OF CLARENDON PARISH COUNCIL

FI251221 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A [word indistinct] debate developed in the House of Representatives yesterday on a motion brought by opposition member of Parliament, Mr J. A. G. Smith seeking to dissolve the Clarendon Parish Council. Mr Smith also proposed the appointment of a commission to carry out the affairs of the council and that an enquiry be conducted into its operations. The North Clarendon M.P. charged that the Clarendon Parish Council had failed to give service to the people and he noted the decline in almost all areas of the council's operations. Mr Smith was supported by another JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] M.P. for Clarendon, Dr (Percy Rodgers).

However, the minister of local government, Ralph Brown, said the charges were not substantiated and the information contained in the motion was not sufficient to warrant such drastic action as the dissolution of the council. Mr Brown said that all the motion suggested was that the Parish Council lacks finances and was in need of more skilled technicians. The minister also defended the integrity of the councillors in the Clarendon Parish Council. Mr Brown was supported by several other PNP [People's National Party] M.P.'s and the motion was eventually withdrawn. However the minister promised to carry out an investigation into the charges.

JAMAICA-CUBA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION HAILS CUBA'S 26 JULY

FI261447 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Today is the 26th anniversary of the attack led by Fidel Castro on the army of Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista at the Moncada Barracks in Santiago, Cuba on July 27, 1953. This attack marked the beginning of the struggle by the Cuban people against (the Fascist) dictatorship controlled by imperialism which ended successfully with the overthrow of Batista in January of 1959 and Cuba's declaration of a scientific socialist system in 1961. In a release marking the event, the Jamaica-Cuba Friendship Association appeals to fellow Jamaicans to take strength from today's anniversary. The association pointed out that the dedication of a small group of progressive activists had put an end to oppression by the forces of reaction and imperialism, and urged Jamaicans to redouble their efforts toward this end.

NATIONAL SECURITY MINISTER COMMENTS ON CRIME

FI261258 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The minister of national security, Dudley Thompson, has condemned those who decry Jamaica and seek to destroy our national institutions. Mr Thompson said no country can be thought great unless in the eyes of the outside world that country is judged to be worthy of recognition. But, he said, Jamaicans will first have to show respect for their institutions before others would respect us. The minister was speaking yesterday at the opening of a new police station on (Berts) Road in Spanish town. He praised the achievements of the police over the past year in the fight against crime, but Mr Thompson said much of the successes of the police could not have been achieved without the assistance of citizens and home guards. Quoting crime statistics Mr Thompson said there were 39 less murders last year while incidents of rape reduced by 197. A total of 256 illegal guns were recovered by the police while there was a decline in the incident of gun crimes by 131.

ST LUCIA

POLICE FORCE TO BE REORGANIZED

FI261955 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Castries, St. Lucia, Sunday, (CANA)--Deputy Prime Minister George Odum has announced that government intends to undertake an immediate re-organisation of the St. Lucia police force in the wake of last Wednesday night's political violence when teargas was used to quell disturbances at a political meeting. He said that government intended to invite all members of public boards and corporations to send in their resignations to allow the three-week-old Labour Party government to reconsider appointments of these bodies.

The meeting--the first held by the opposition United Workers' Party (UWP) of former Prime Minister John Compton since its general election defeat of July 2--was broken up by angry crowds which stoned party followers. Police used teargas to end the violence, but the crowds turned their attention to about 24 business houses, whose windows were shattered by stones, and many were looted. Eleven persons have been arrested in connection with the unrest, and damages to stores are estimated at over EC \$1 million.

Prime Minister Allan Louisy in a nationwide radio address last Thursday, said that preliminary reports had indicated that the incident resulted from public anger over use of teargas by police. Friday Mr. Compton in a letter to Mr. Louisy suggested that he move with the minimum of delay to set up an inquiry into the disturbances.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT WILL ATTEND, BUT NOT HOST, CARICOM SUMMIT

FI251804 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] An official of the Trinidad and Tobago Government says that that country will send a representative to any heads of government meeting organized by the Caribbean Community but he said Trinidad had no intention of hosting such a meeting this year. This was stated by Minister of Caribbean Affairs Senator Mervyn de Souza, while speaking in a debate on CARICOM in the Senate last night. Senator de Souza said that there appears to be some misunderstanding with respect to Trinidad and Tobago's position in CARICOM talks, but he pointed out that the country had been represented at all meetings organized by the Secretariat. Referring to requests from the Caribbean Secretariat in Guyana to host the heads of government conference in October or November, Senator de Souza said the position of Trinidad and Tobago was that it was not prepared to host the meeting. He noted that if the Secretariat desired to hold the meeting, Trinidad would send a representative. He also defended the nonappearance of Prime Minister Eric Williams at the proposed CARICOM meeting saying he did not see why the prime minister should attend.

GOVERNMENT TO PUNISH OIL POLLUTERS

FI251306 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Following the oil spill caused by last week's major oil tanker collision off the coast of Tabago, the Trinidad Government is now planning tough actions against owners or agents of foreign tankers found guilty of polluting the country's territorial waters. The collision, which was one of the most costly maritime disasters, has left 26 people feared dead and more than 3 million barrels of oil in the sea north of Trinidad. Trinidadian Energy Minister Errol Mahabir said his government is considering punitive measures for people who violate the environment. He said that the proposals will be discussed with the local shipping agencies.

CARIFESTA DELEGATION WARMLY RECEIVED IN CUBA

FI241630 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 19 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] An audience of 15,000 people including Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro gave a thunderous applause as Trinidad and Tobago did a flaming limbo during the four minutes allowed each of 24 performing countries at the opening parade of Carifesta '79 in Havana on Monday night. Earlier in the afternoon, Mr. Basil Pitt, ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary and leader of the delegation, took part in the cancellation of the sale of the Carifesta commemorative stamp. He was invited to stamp one of the emblems which was presented to him by the minister of culture, Mr. Edmundo [as published] Hart.

ARGENTINA

DIRECTOR OF RURAL PAPER IN PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY261414 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0120 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 25 Jul (TELAM)--Federal Judge Miguel Angel Quirelli tonight ordered the director of the daily EL LITORAL of this city, Riobo Caputo, charged with violating Article 3, Paragraph 8 of Law 20,840, to be placed in preventive custody. The judge also ordered the impounding of the accused's assets to the amount of 1 million pesos. The judge's ruling is based on a report published in the evening daily which violated Law 20,840 dealing with national security.

ECUADOR

MILITARY COURT ENDS CALDERON MURDER INVESTIGATION

PA270215 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] The presidency of the court of military justice, in a ruling issued yesterday, closed the case being heard under its jurisdiction to establish criminal responsibilities in the death of economist Abdon Calderon Munoz, in which Gen Bolivar Napoleon Jarrin Cahuenas, an officer on active duty, is the main defendant.

The ruling specified that all necessary steps have been taken in the case which is being investigated. The Calderon family, through their lawyer, Gil Barragan Romero, has angrily rejected the procedure and will ask that this immoral decision be revoked. Barragan said that the Calderon family wants justice to be promptly administered. Therefore, he added, the court of military justice should not and cannot hasten to close the case, if it wants to be fair. Otherwise, it would mean that the Calderon family enjoys seeing such a sorrowful case continue and would also mean that military justice is more eager than the Calderon family to punish the criminals.

POVEDA BURBANO SPEAKS ON NAVY ANNIVERSARY

PA260129 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] We are a traditionally peaceful country. We believe in human solidarity and we love peace, unity and labor. However, by the same token, we are prepared to answer the call to battle if there should be a threat to our sovereignty and dignity. Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano said today during a meeting held to commemorate the anniversary of the Ecuadorean Navy. On this day commemorating the Battle of (Candeli), the president of the Supreme Council of Government said that, aware of the important period which the country is undergoing on the eve of democracy, we should renew our vows of loyal service to the republic. Admiral Poveda, in what constitutes one of his last acts as head of the government, called on all Ecuadoreans to jointly seek the liberty of all and to overcome the obstacles and eliminate the injustices which still enslave mankind.

VENEZUELA

WORLD LABOR UNIONS CALL FOR CHILE BOYCOTT

PA251952 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Several labor centrals of the free world are holding a meeting in Venezuela to discuss freedom and democracy and have agreed to carry out a world boycott against the Pinochet regime. Dr Luis Enrique Acevedo, former Chilean ambassador to Venezuela during the Allende administration, said this is a harsh blow against the dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet.